

100-PAGE CENTENNIAL ISSUE

ARIZONA



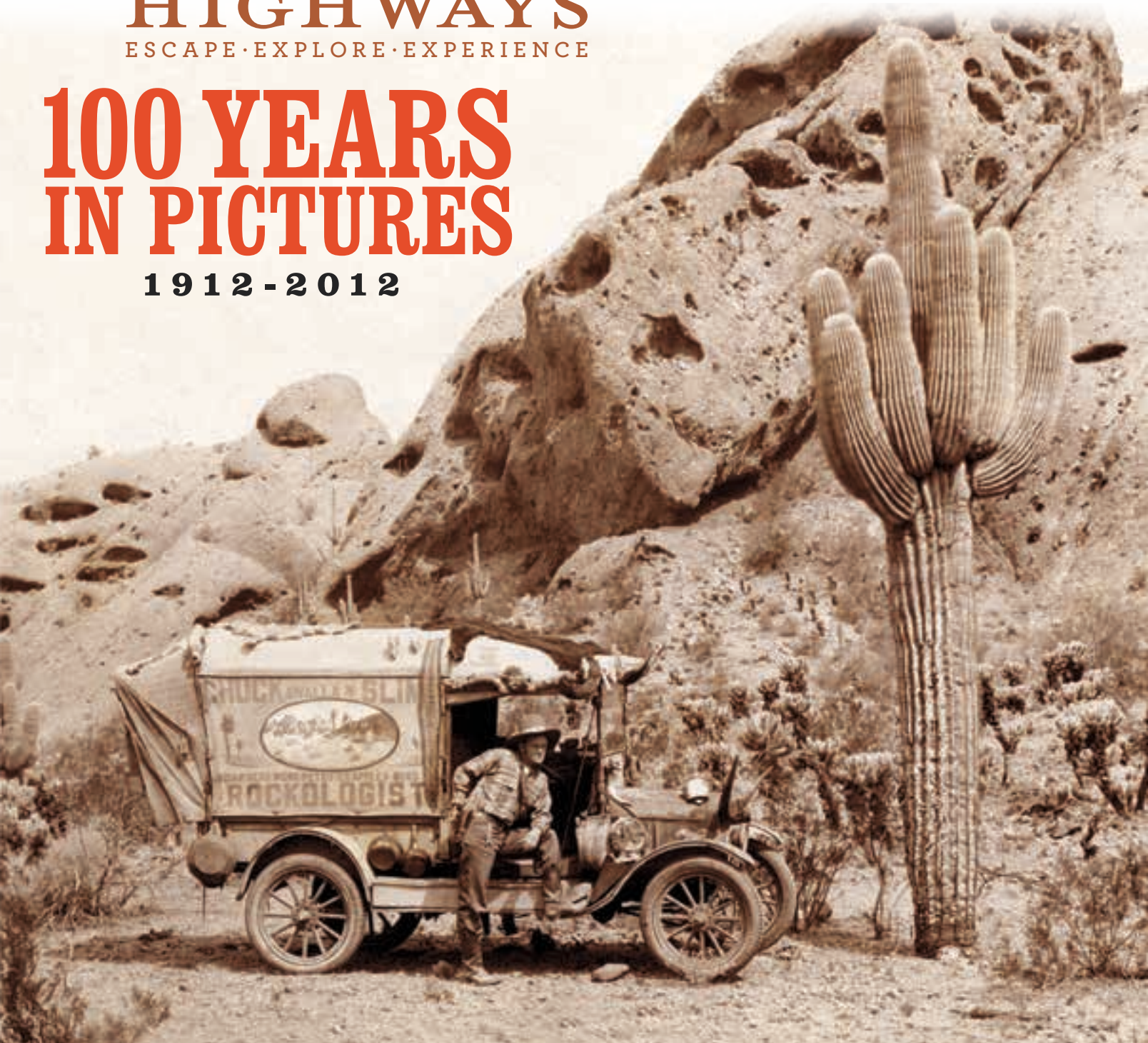
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FEBRUARY 2012

100 YEARS
IN PICTURES

1912-2012



PLUS: Reflections on Arizona by Sandra Day O'Connor & Hugh Downs | Our Centennial Timeline | 100 Years of History by Marshall Trimble | The Official 1912 State Map

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One hundred years of statehood. As milestones go, that's not going to impress many people in Virginia, Maryland or Massachusetts. Nevertheless, a lot can happen in 10 decades, including the emergence of war heroes such as the Navajo Code Talkers, an "attack" on California

by the "Arizona Navy," a prisoner-of-war escape from a scenic park in metropolitan Phoenix and an unlikely World Series victory over the storied New York Yankees.

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE

20 100 YEARS IN PICTURES

A photographic look at Arizona's first century of statehood.

EDITED BY KELLY KRAMER & KATHY RITCHIE

76 NOT JUST ANY OLD THINGS

Desert View Watchtower is impressive. And so are the Orpheum Theatre in Phoenix and the Hotel Congress in Tucson. But none of those places were around on Statehood Day. In fact, the list of 100-year-old landmarks in Arizona is somewhat limited. Still, we managed to come up with a hundred, including LaVona Evans, who was born February 14, 1912 — the same day as the state of Arizona.

BY KELLY KRAMER, MAGGIE PINGOLT AND ROBERT STIEVE

96 ARIZONA STATE MAP: 1912

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► A Metz car and its driver parked on the rim of the Grand Canyon, circa 1914. | GRAND CANYON MUSEUM COLLECTION

FRONT COVER Rockologist Chuckawalla Slim at Papago Park, circa 1920. | COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGE PHOTO.COM

BACK COVER Top: Fox Phoenix Theatre postcard, circa 1936. Center: Vintage Arizona postcard, from *Arizona Highways* archives. Bottom: Vintage Tovrea Castle postcard, circa 1935.

Issue of the Century

One hundred pages wasn't enough. Another 100 would have helped, but even a thousand pages wouldn't have given us enough space to do a complete review of the state's first 100 years. There's too much history in Arizona, and even as this issue was leaving for the printer, we kept finding more.

"Hey Bobby, look at this gritty old photograph of the Fred Harvey Girls. I think it's from 1937. What do you think?"

"It's an interesting shot, Kelly, it really is, but we're out of space and we're out of time."

That was a familiar exchange in the days leading up to our deadline. Kelly, Kat, Keith ... everyone on the staff kept fighting for more, but despite our best efforts, we couldn't squeeze in another pixel or preposition. We did, however, find room for LaVona Evans.

LaVona's name isn't the most famous in this issue — that distinction probably belongs to Sandra Day O'Connor or Hugh Downs — but her story is perhaps the most intriguing. Like the state of Arizona, LaVona Evans was born February 14, 1912, and as Kathy Montgomery writes in *Not Just Any Old Things*, LaVona's seen it all:

"She survived the TB epidemic of the early 1900s. As a young mother during the Depression, she worked for a fledgling dairy operation called Shamrock. In the 1970s, hippies lived on land she owned near Redington. She's seen the explosion in the state's population, and contributed to its growth more than a little."

Four years ago, her offspring totaled 137, but that's not the most impressive thing about LaVona Evans. Consider this: At the age of 100, she still lives alone, she recently renewed her driver's license, she cuts her own grass with an electric mower, she bakes a dozen loaves of bread every week and she prepares meals for people she refers to as "the elderly." The elderly. I love that.

LaVona is an inspiration, to be sure, and she's one of 100 things featured in *Not Just Any Old Things*, a story about Arizona landmarks that date back to Statehood Day and beyond. Along with LaVona, the list includes the Hayden Flour Mill in Tempe, the Prescott Public Library and El Tovar, the iconic lodge that also makes an



KRISTIN HAYWARD, KBH PHOTOGRAPHY

appearance in our cover story.

As the headline suggests, *100 Years in Pictures* illustrates the Centennial with photographs. There are more than 100 in all, beginning with a great shot of Gila Academy's Class of 1912 and ending with a powerful image of last summer's dust storm. Although we include photos from every decade, the bulk of the portfolio is focused on the first 60 or 70 years of statehood.

As you're flipping through, study the details in the photos. Check out the store signs along the streets of Tucson in 1940, the price of a hamburger at McDonald's in the early 1950s, and the parking lot at Sky Harbor in 1961. You'll want to study the state map of 1912, too. It's on the last page of this issue.

Even if old maps don't intrigue you, this one is worth a closer look. Among other things, note the absence of Lake Powell and La Paz County, and the existence of now-nonexistent national forests (Dixie, Crook, Tusayan and Zuni). Of course, to see anything, you'll probably need a magnifying glass — although we turned the map sideways to make it bigger, the type is still pretty difficult to read.

The rest of the issue can be enjoyed without a special lens. And the stories you'll see include essays by Sandra Day O'Connor and Hugh Downs, a history piece by state historian Marshall Trimble, and a timeline that details some of the most interesting events of the last 100 years — did you know that in 1912, the University of Arizona banned ragtime music?

With more pages, the timeline could have gone even deeper, but like everything else in this issue, we ran out of space, we ran out of time and, despite our best efforts, we couldn't squeeze in another pixel or preposition.

ROBERT STIEVE, editor

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LASTING IMPRESSIONS

Thoughts on growing up in the 48th state
by Arizona native Sandra Day O'Connor

*On the day of the Arizona Centennial, Sandra Day O'Connor will be celebrating at the state Capitol. It's fitting, considering that O'Connor — the first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court — has deep roots in the state. She grew up on the Lazy B Ranch near Duncan (pictured above), and it's there that her oldest memories were made. As she writes in *Lazy B* (Random House, New York, 2002): "The Lazy B Ranch straddles the border of Arizona and New Mexico along the Gila River. It is high-desert country — dry, windswept, clear, often cloudless. Along the Gila the canyons are checked with cottonwoods and willows. ... The water flowing down the riverbed from the Gila Wilderness to the northeast is usually only a trickle." What follows are O'Connor's reflections on the Lazy B, rain and her hopes for her home state.*

I'd need an airplane if I had only a day to show off Arizona to people who've never been here before.

"Of course, I loved the ranch where I spent so much time as a child. It's probably not Arizona's most beautiful spot, but it meant so much to me — and I covered so much of it on horseback or in a Jeep. I treasured it.

"At 4,000 feet, the ranch tended not to be as warm in the summer, but what I remember always was the sky — that big sky. We watched it day and night. During the day, we watched it hoping for big cumulus clouds. In the summer — in late July and August — we'd get some moisture, and it would form those clouds. We always needed rain, so we prayed that those clouds would produce it.

"Some years, my father would produce silver-iodide crystals to be a

coalescent for rain. My brother had a plane, and would sometimes fly into those clouds and put the crystals out. Rain. After a downpour, it was always exciting to go out and see what emerged, to go out and look at things. The birds would always start squawking. The rain made us feel like there was hope — that the grass might grow, that we'd survive another season.

"At night, we'd look up — there wasn't any light from Phoenix or Tucson — and we'd see stars and planets and things in the sky that just seemed so close that we could reach out and touch them. No one can imagine a desert sky like that. Pure magic. I'll never forget that.

"Arizona is a beautiful state. We have marvels that anyone from anywhere in the world would want to see. Nothing equates to the Grand Canyon. Then, there's Monument Valley. And I always liked going to the Hopi mesas and Canyon de Chelly. There's nothing like Canyon de Chelly. I'd go there and think, *We have places no one else has*. Magical places with magical things.

"Becoming a state had to have been the proudest moment in Arizona's history. I hope that — over the next 100 years — it can maintain a sense of its good fortune in being what it is and where it is. I hope that we can manage to maintain everything that I love about it, despite increases in its population. We should teach all of the young people in Arizona to appreciate our state, that they should value and treasure what we have here — wide-open spaces, magnificent sky and a diversity of plant and animal life.

"Take good care, Arizona. There's no more unoccupied space in our corner of the world. We have to treasure and care for what we have."

— Interviewed by Kelly Kramer ■

DAVID ZICKL





MY ADOPTED HOME

I am glad I wasn't born in Arizona. I might have taken it for granted. To come to it after living in many other places lets me know its worth in a way that is difficult for the native.

AN ESSAY BY HUGH DOWNS

I n the 1940s and '50s, a colleague of mine on the NBC Central Division Staff received copies of *Arizona Highways* from his mother, and he shared them with me. I did not set foot in Arizona until 1968, but the magazine, with its photos and articles, intrigued me. I remember a cover that showed Sedona's rocks, and I formed a wrong opinion of the picture: I thought it was bad photography — no rocks are that brilliantly colored. It wasn't until I got here and visited Sedona that I realized my error.

This state has been my legal and voting residence since 1969, and it continues to grow more interesting. For more than 40 years, its past was more the focus of my interest, but lately I see a fascinating future for this state that may be more promising and feasible than that for any other state in our union. I'll get to that.

Arizona is no longer thought of as a seaport, but it once was. Large ships came up the Sea of Cortes and docked at Yuma. Senator Barry Goldwater once considered whether it might be possible to dredge the silt out of the river and bay, and reconnect us to the world's oceans, but concluded, along with the engineers who studied the problem, that it would not be worth the expense.

Twenty-five years ago, I wrote in *Arizona Highways* about how my wife and I decided to settle in Arizona after a single visit on the occasion of an invitation from Bill Shover to speak at the Phoenix

Executives' Club in 1968. Bill was a journalistic force at *The Arizona Republic* and the *Phoenix Gazette*, and is our most long-standing friend — not the “oldest” friend. Ruth and I had both lost our roots (and most relatives) in the Middle West, where we were born, and never felt at home in the big cities we were obliged to inhabit for career reasons. We had thought about many places to resettle, from Tahiti to Portugal (literally), but finally concluded we didn't want to live under a different flag.

It didn't take us long to realize that all the cliché statements about the heat and the humidity are true. We'd rather be here at 110 degrees than in almost any other state at 90.

I wrote about how, over time, we came to understand the way Joseph Wood Krutch felt about the Sonoran Desert when, after a career as a New York journalist, he was involved in the establishment of the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum in Tucson and knew for the rest of his life he was home. He told me that one of the things he liked about the desert was its politeness. Plants don't crowd you in the desert, as in the jungle or in ordinary forests. Since water is not plentiful, there has to be space between desert growths, and you can walk through them without being scratched or impeded. I learned about the Hohokam and the engineering achievements of the “people who came before,” and the time-depth that outdistanced the tribal memory of Native Americans living among us now.



DAVID ZICKL

The practical, vital, solid life I enjoy as an Arizona resident is now complemented by an underlying pedal tone I had not heard when we first moved out here: History and prehistory are not discontinuous. The petroglyph in the almost inaccessible place, the unvisited pueblos in a cliff cave on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, the remains of ancient irrigation canals, are from the same impetus as Phoenix's Sky Harbor Airport or the many new hotels and resorts built since we took up residence.

There is enormous variety within a unity that is Arizona. The tall grasses and ponderosa pines north of Prescott are one with the saguaros and ocotillos and strawberry hedgehogs and prickly pear cactuses to the south.

The variety is shown in a publicity stunt mounted some years ago, when a young man snow-skied off Humphreys Peak, jumped in a car, and the same day was surfing in Chandler, where an artificial surfing machine made this possible. How many states could offer this?

My heirs would be dismayed to know how much I would give to be able to spend one hour in Yuma during the steamboat days. Or to have been with García López de Cardenás when his party first saw the Grand Canyon. Or to have seen downtown Phoenix when it was simply a hotel and some stores at the corner of Adams and Central, and walked with Jim Hardy (who was 96 when I met him in 1970)

when he ran away from home at age 13 and headed west over a formidable stretch of desert to arrive a dozen miles later in Glendale.

The state's glorious past will be rivaled by its future. We have the edge on every other community I can think of when it comes to knowledge, research and sustainability. We have the flexibility to allow partnerships between universities and industries and the potential for a symbiosis of elements. Arizona is on a path to blossoming at an accelerated rate.

Any resident can be proud of the state's universities. Michael Crow, the 16th president of Arizona State University, acting on his own statement, “American higher education cannot assume that its competitive position in the world is unassailable,” has guided the steady transformation of ASU into one of the nation's leading public research universities. Focusing on the major challenges of our time, he has committed the university to “sustainability, social embeddedness and global engagement,” and championed initiatives leading to record levels of diversity in the student body.

This month the state will be 100, and it hasn't relinquished the right to remain yet the Arizona Territory. I am glad I wasn't born in Arizona. I might have taken it for granted. To come to it after living in many other places lets me know its worth in a way that is difficult for the native. Like a religious convert, I feel I have an added point of pride in having *chosen* it. ■

1912

ARIZONA

TIMELINE

2012

BY ROBERT STIEVE AND KEITH WHITNEY



1912

Arizonans celebrate statehood, while the University of Arizona bans ragtime music on campus.



1913

Prescott Downs racetrack and fairgrounds opens; Flagstaff's first garage and automobile dealership open; and Phoenix records only 48 days where the mercury hits 100 degrees or higher.

1914

The Battle of Naco occurs along the Arizona-Mexico border during the Mexican Revolution.

1915

Northern Arizona Normal School's football team is nicknamed the "Lumberjacks." In its first game, the team defeats Winslow High 26-0. Also in 1915, Arizona's state flag is approved.

1916

The Old Trails Arch Bridge is built across the Colorado River near present-day Interstate 40.

1917

Public drinking cups and common-use towels are banned in Arizona.

1918

Two dozen cases of Spanish influenza are reported in Tucson, prompting the closing of "all places of public gatherings," while Casa Grande Ruins is proclaimed a national monument.



1919

Grand Canyon National Monument is named a national park, and Tucson becomes the first city in the U.S. to have its own municipal airport.

1920

Buckeye's first cotton gin is built by the Dunlop Tire Co.; Phoenix surpasses Tucson as the largest city in Arizona; a redwood pipeline from the Verde River to Phoenix is completed; and the Hearst Building, Arizona's first skyscraper, goes up.

1921

Phelps Dodge acquires the assets of the Arizona Copper Co., thus taking control of mining operations in Morenci, while Bartholomew "Bat" Masterson, who had spent time with Wyatt Earp in Tombstone, dies.



1922

KFAD (now KTAR) becomes Arizona's first licensed commercial radio station; the small town of Perryville is established approximately 25 miles west of Phoenix; and the University of Arizona polo team is established under the Department of Military Science and Tactics, using horses belonging to the ROTC program.

1923

The University of Arizona's Steward Observatory is dedicated, while Union Station in Phoenix opens to the public, serving both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads.

1924

The Luhrs Building opens on Jefferson Street in downtown Phoenix, becoming the city's tallest structure.

1925

Arizona Highways magazine publishes its premiere issue in April.



1926

Carl Hayden runs for U.S. Senate and remains in office until 1969; Route 66 is born; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway opens a new depot in Flagstaff; and the first section of John Weatherford's San Francisco Mountain Boulevard opens.

1927

The Santa Maria, a plane from Italy, becomes the first seaplane to fly into Arizona; and Charles Lindbergh dedicates Tucson's Davis-Monthan Airfield.



1928

Navajo Bridge is built over the Colorado River at Marble Canyon; Ernest E. Love Field is dedicated in Prescott; and Charles Lindbergh lands his plane at Grand Canyon Red Butte Airport.

1929

The Cochise County seat is moved from Tombstone to Bisbee; the Westward Ho becomes the first hotel in Arizona to have air conditioning; and the Detroit Tigers become the first team to hold spring training in Arizona.

1930

Pluto is discovered at Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff.

1931

Winnie Ruth Judd murders her roommates and cuts their bodies into pieces.

1932

Robber's Roost becomes one of the first major films to be made in Arizona, and the Santa Cruz River floods after a massive rainstorm, causing more than \$3 million in damages.





1933

Isabella Greenway of Arizona becomes the first woman to serve in the U.S. Congress.

1934

Actress Barbara Eden is born in Tucson.

1935

The last grizzly bear in Arizona is killed, and Prescott's Smoki Museum opens.



1936

The first tequila ever produced in the United States is made in Nogales.

1937

Phoenix records its heaviest snowfall to date when 1-4 inches of snow falls on January 21-22, while a record low of minus 30 is recorded in Flagstaff on January 22.



1938

John Ford's production of *Stagecoach* arrives in Arizona, and the first organized ski area opens in the San Francisco Peaks (it would later be called Arizona Snowbowl).

1939

The ruins at Tuzigoot are named a national monument; the Old Tucson movie set is built; *Gunga Din*, starring Cary Grant, is filmed in Yuma; Clark Gable and Carole Lombard are married in Kingman; and Ida Mae Fredericks becomes the first Hopi to receive a college degree at what is now Northern Arizona University.



1940

Prescott's KYCA begins broadcasting; actor Tom Mix dies in a car crash near Florence; and Big Nose Kate, Doc Holliday's common-law wife, dies at the Arizona Pioneers' Home in Prescott.



1941

Luke Air Force Base is named for WWI flying ace Frank Luke Jr. of Phoenix.

1942

Approximately 18,000 Japanese-Americans are interned in Poston Relocation Camp south of Parker.



1943

Sharlot Hall, Arizona's first state historian, dies.

1944

A B-17 Flying Fortress crashes into the Gila Mountains 20 miles east of Yuma during a night flight; Franklin D. Roosevelt gets 80,926 votes in Arizona during the presidential campaign, compared to Thomas Dewey's 56,287, thus claiming the state's four electoral votes.



1945

Professional softball player Charlotte "Skipper" Armstrong of Phoenix pitches shutouts in both games of a double-header, which gets her listed in *Ripley's Believe It or Not!*.

1946

The University of Arizona beats Arizona State College 67-0 in college football.

1947

Baseball Hall-of-Famer Bob Lemon pitches the first Cactus League baseball game.



1948

Native Americans are given the right to vote in Arizona, and the last electric streetcar makes its final run in Phoenix.



1949

Jacque Mercer of Litchfield Park is crowned Miss America; KPHO, the state's first TV station, begins broadcasting; and Emory Sekaquaptewa, a Hopi from Oraibi, becomes the first full-blooded Native American to receive an appointment to West Point.



1950

Arizona gains 50 percent in population, according to new census numbers. The new population is 742,382.

1951

The world champion New York Yankees, owned by Phoenix resident Del Webb, hold spring training at Phoenix Municipal Stadium on Central Avenue and Mohave Street.

1952

A U.S. Air Force transport plane crashes in the Sierra Ancha, killing all 28 people aboard, making it the deadliest crash to date in Arizona history.

1953

Phelps Dodge closes its "Billion Dollar Copper Camp" in Jerome.

1954

The Reverend Bert Charles Roberson dies in a car crash at 14th and Washington streets in Phoenix, ending the city's record of 254 days without a fatal traffic accident.



1955

A thunderstorm with 70-mph winds destroys 30 planes and causes \$150,000 in damages at Phoenix's Sky Harbor Airport.

1956

TWA Flight 2 and United Airlines Flight 718 collide over the Grand Canyon, killing 128 people; renowned architect Mary Jane Colter, who designed Desert View Watchtower, et al., dies; Prescott is named an "All-American City" by *Money* magazine; and Sundrella begins producing its iconic aluminum patio umbrellas.

1957

Page is founded to accommodate construction workers building Glen Canyon Dam.



1958

Arizona's Jimmy Bryan wins the Indy 500, and Wayne Newton, sophomore class president at North Phoenix High School, drops out to sing in Las Vegas.



1959

Glendale's Marty Robbins records *El Paso*, which later becomes the first country song to win a Grammy Award; the Beeline Highway between Mesa and Payson replaces the old dirt road that used to connect the cities; and Frank Lloyd Wright (left) dies in Phoenix.



1960

Arizona's population exceeds 1 million.

1961

Arizona's Al Casey performs *Cookin' on American Bandstand*.

1962

Sonny Nunez, a 22-year-old featherweight boxer from Glendale, dies of injuries suffered in a fight at Madison Square Garden in Phoenix; and the Arizona Corporation Commission approves a nickel-a-ride increase in bus fares.



1963

Glen Canyon Dam is completed, allowing for the creation of Lake Powell.

1964

Waylon Jennings' band, the Waylors, becomes the house band at JD's in Phoenix.



1965

Vonda Kay Van Dyke of Phoenix is named Miss America; Sun City becomes one of the first retirement communities in the U.S.; George Phippen of Skull Valley founds the Cowboy Artists of America; and Interstate 10 between Tucson and Phoenix is completed.

1966

Arizona State College becomes Northern Arizona University, and The Doors play their first gig outside of Los Angeles at Phoenix's Fifth Estate.



1967

Arizona State University professor Rita Dove wins the Pulitzer Prize for poetry; the University of Arizona band plays the national anthem at the first Super Bowl in Los Angeles; the state records its latest sunset (8:41 p.m.), causing loud protests from restaurants — the following year, the state Legislature votes to opt out of daylight saving time.

1968

The Phoenix Suns join the NBA; The Doors play the Arizona State Fair, where Jim Morrison incites a near-riot; and Edward Abbey's enduring book *Desert Solitaire* is published.



1969

Navajo Community College in Tsaile becomes the first U.S. college located on an Indian reservation.

1970

Remnants of Tropical Storm Norma kill 23 people during The Labor Day Storm of 1970.



1971

Johnny Cash and June Carter Cash broadcast their TV show from Carefree; the Legislature names the bola tie the official neckwear of Arizona; and Interstate 8 between Casa Grande and Yuma is completed.

1972

Bob Dylan takes refuge in Scottsdale, where he writes *Forever Young*.



1973

Interstate 17 between Phoenix and Flagstaff is completed.

1974

Kartchner Caverns is discovered.

1975

ASU's Frank Kush is named college football's Coach of the Year, and Edward Abbey's classic book *The Monkey Wrench Gang* is published.

1976

President Gerald Ford releases a statement on the death of *Arizona Republic* reporter Don Bolles, saying he was "distressed and outraged that a reporter in search of truth became an apparent victim of the underworld."

1977

Canyon Records releases its first rock record.

1978

The Reverend James Rausch, bishop of the Diocese of Phoenix, endorses newly elected Pope John Paul II.

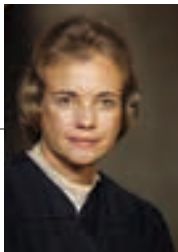
1979

The Arizona Republic announces on its front page that it's changing its headline font to Helvetica, "one of the most readable and contemporary typefaces in the printing business."



1980

Stewart Mountain Dam near Phoenix is threatened by storms that lead to a record flow in the normally dry Salt River.



1982

Future pop star Michelle Branch is born in Phoenix, because the hospitals in Flagstaff, where her parents live, are full.



1981

\$3.3 million is stolen from the First National Bank of Arizona in Tucson, and Sandra Day O'Connor becomes the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.



1983

La Paz County is added as the state's newest county, and Dr. Ted Diethrich of Phoenix performs the first live telecast of open-heart surgery on prime-time television.

1984

Historic Route 66 is declared officially dead when the last stretch of Interstate 40 bypasses Williams.

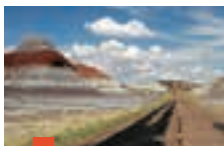
1985

The State Parks Board acquires the Pendley homestead for \$3,757,324.65, laying the ground-work for what would become Slide Rock State Park.



1986

The ringtail is designated the state mammal, and the Arizona ridgenose rattlesnake is designated the state reptile; and the Laughlin Bridge opens, providing easy access between Bullhead City, Arizona, and Laughlin, Nevada.



1987

The Painted Desert Inn is named a National Historic Landmark; Larry McMurtry gives the keynote address during Northern Arizona University's honors week; Arizona State University defeats Michigan 22-17 in the Rose Bowl; and the U2 rockumentary *Rattle and Hum* is filmed at ASU's Sun Devil Stadium.

1988

The St. Louis Cardinals move to Arizona and become the Phoenix Cardinals (the name is later changed to the Arizona Cardinals), and Sky Harbor Airport is selected the nation's best airport for passenger amenities by *Money* magazine.



1989

Iconic Arizona author Edward Abbey dies, and Governor Rose Mofford signs into law a paid holiday honoring the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., ending a two-year economic boycott of the state.

1990

The temperature in Phoenix hits 122 degrees on June 26, making it the hottest day on record, and former Phoenician and Tubes member Vince Welnick joins the Grateful Dead as keyboardist.



1991

Margaret Sanger Slee is inducted into the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame for her work in building hospitals in Tucson.

1992

Cody Custer of Wickenburg wins the PRCA bull-riding championship.



1993

Charles Barkley of the Phoenix Suns wins the NBA's MVP award, and labor leader César Chávez dies.

1994

On June 28, the temperature reaches 128 degrees in Lake Havasu City.

1995

Grand Canyon National Park shuts down for the first time in history because of a budget deadlock between Congress and the White House.



1996

Kerri Strug of Tucson overcomes a serious ankle injury to help the U.S. women's team win an Olympic gold medal in gymnastics.



1997

The Muhammed Ali Parkinson Center opens in Phoenix, and the University of Arizona Wildcats beat the University of Kentucky Wildcats 84-79 to win the NCAA basketball championship.



1998

Iconic Arizona politicians Barry Goldwater and Morris Udall die, and the Arizona Diamondbacks play their first regular-season baseball game.

1999

Robbie Knievel, son of Evel Knievel, jumps his motorcycle 228 feet across a portion of the Grand Canyon on the Hualapai Indian Reservation.



2000

The Arizona Diamondbacks turn their first triple play (Mark McGwire was at the plate); Luis Gonzales becomes the first Diamondbacks player to hit for the cycle; and Randy Johnson pitches the 3,000th strikeout of his career.

2001

The Arizona Diamondbacks defeat the New York Yankees 4 games to 3 in the World Series.



2002

The Rodeo-Chediski Fire becomes the worst wildfire in state history to date, burning 468,638 acres.

2003

The Arizona Rattlers become the first team in Arena Football League history to score 80-plus points in consecutive games; the all-time record high minimum temperature in Phoenix (93 degrees) is eclipsed as a new mark of 96 degrees is established; and Lori Piestewa, a Hopi, becomes the first woman to die in the Iraq invasion.

2004

Former Arizona State University and Arizona Cardinals football player Pat Tillman is killed in Afghanistan, and 40-year-old Randy Johnson tosses the 17th perfect game in major-league history, pitching the Arizona Diamondbacks past the Atlanta Braves, 2-0.

2005

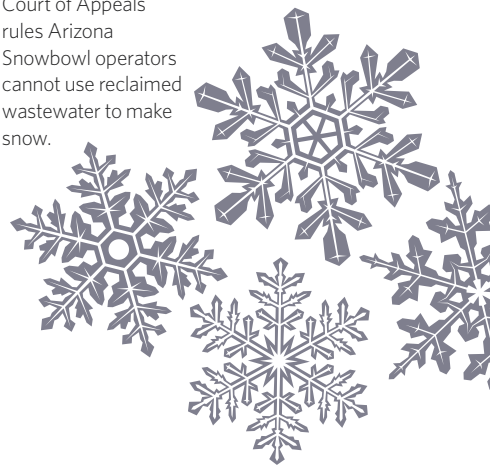
Bank One Ballpark, home of the Arizona Diamondbacks, is renamed Chase Field.

2006

The Arizona Cardinals play their first game — a preseason game against the Pittsburgh Steelers — in what would later be known as University of Phoenix Stadium.

2007

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rules Arizona Snowbowl operators cannot use reclaimed wastewater to make snow.



2008

Stephenie Meyer of Scottsdale, author of the *Twilight* series of books, is the best-selling author of the year, selling more than 29 million books.

2009

President Barack Obama speaks at the Arizona State University commencement.



2010

The Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge opens, allowing motorists to bypass Hoover Dam to cross the Colorado River north of Kingman — the new bridge covers a 1,900-foot span approximately 900 feet above the river.

2011

U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords and 18 others are shot outside a Safeway in Tucson, and Arizona State University's women's softball team wins the College World Series.



2012

Arizona Highways celebrates the state's Centennial with its first-ever 100-page issue. ■

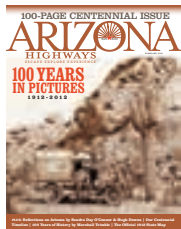


PHOTO CREDITS

Page 9, top row, left to right: Statehood Day in Prescott, Arizona State Library; Prescott Downs, Arizona State Library; Governor George W.P. Hunt in an influenza mask, Arizona State Archives. **Middle row, left to right:** Grand Canyon, Grand Canyon Museum Collection; gas pump, Dreamstime; Bat Masterson, Arizona State Library; microphone, Dreamstime. **Bottom Row:** Charles Lindbergh, Arizona Historical Society; Winnie Ruth Judd, Herb & Dorothy McLaughlin Collection, Arizona State University Libraries. **Pages 10-11, top row, left to right:** Barbara Eden, NBCU Photo Bank/AP Images; tequila bottle, iStock; *Stagecoach* graphic, Eddie Brandt's Saturday Matinee; snowman, iStock; cake-topper, iStock; Tom Mix, Eddie Brandt's Saturday Matinee; Sharlot Hall, Sharlot Hall Museum Library and Archives; B-17, iStock; streetcar, Collection of Jeremy Rowe Vintage Photography, vintagephoto.com; crown, Dreamstime. **Middle row, left to right:** New York Yankees Yogi Berra, Joe DiMaggio and Billy Johnson, AP; clock, Dreamstime; Sundrella umbrella, courtesy Sundrella; Page sign, Northern Arizona University, Cline Library; Olgivanna and Frank Lloyd Wright, Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation. **Bottom row, left to right:** paintbrush, Dreamstime; Doors album, photograph by Molly Smith; Dick Van Arsdale, courtesy Phoenix Suns; bola tie, photograph by Molly Smith; Frank Kush, photograph by Jeff Kida; Stewart Mountain Dam, Arizona State Library. **Pages 12-13, top row, left to right:** Sandra Day O'Connor, courtesy O'Connor House; stork, Dreamstime; Slide Rock State Park, photograph by Jeff Kida; ringtail, photograph by Bruce D. Taubert; Painted Desert, Dreamstime; Arizona Cardinals logo, courtesy Arizona Cardinals; Edward Abbey, photograph by Terrence Moore; stethoscope, Dreamstime; Cody Custer, PRCA ProRodeo; César Chávez, UFW/Jocelyn Sherman. **Middle row, left to right:** thermometer, iStock; Kerri Strug, courtesy of Kerri Strug; Morris Udall and Barry Goldwater, Arizona Historical Society; motorcycle, iStock; Bob Brenly, Arizona Diamondbacks/Jon Willey; Rodeo-Chediski Fire, Arizona Emergency Information Network. **Bottom row, left to right:** *Twilight* books, photograph by Molly Smith; President Obama, courtesy Arizona State University; Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge, courtesy Bureau of Reclamation; Giffords Memorial, photograph by Art Foxall.



ARIZONA.

100 YEARS AND COUNTING

One hundred years of statehood. As milestones go, that's not going to impress many people in Virginia, Maryland or Massachusetts. And even if you convert the number to days (36,500) or hours (876,000), it still feels insignificant. Nevertheless, a lot can happen in 10 decades, including the emergence of war heroes such as Frank Luke Jr. and the Navajo Code Talkers, an "attack" on California by the "Arizona Navy," a prisoner-of-war escape from a scenic park in metropolitan Phoenix, an unprecedented population boom and an unlikely World Series victory over the storied New York Yankees.

BY MARSHALL TRIMBLE, ARIZONA'S OFFICIAL HISTORIAN

OPPOSITE PAGE: (TOP) Lieutenant Frank Luke Jr., Phoenix's World War I hero and namesake of Luke Air Force Base, poses in front of his SPAD fighter just before being killed in combat. (BELOW RIGHT) Coconino County sheriff's officers capture a still south of Lake Mary in 1932 during Prohibition. (BELOW LEFT) Miners pose in front of their hoist at the Old Dominion Mine, near Globe, which ended mining operations in 1931 due to flooding.

At approximately 9 a.m. on February 14, 1912, word reached Arizona that President William Howard Taft had finally signed the long-awaited statehood bill. Arizonans immediately demonstrated an independence that would define the next 100 years.

That same year, the controversial "recall of judges," which had delayed statehood for Arizona, was reinstated. Ironically, despite officially making Arizona the 48th state in the Union, Taft finished fourth in a field of five among state voters in the presidential election of 1912.

In 1917, Americans went off to fight the "War to End All Wars." Most prominent among Arizona's many heroes was Lieutenant Frank Luke Jr., the famed "Balloon Buster," who executed 18 aerial victories before dying in combat. Luke was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, becoming the first aviator in history to receive the nation's highest award for valor in combat against an enemy force.

Despite the horrors of World War I, the silver lining was a positive effect on Arizona's economy, primarily because of the demand

for cattle, cotton and copper. Around the state, mining towns were operating around the clock. However, boom turned to bust by war's end, and Arizona faced a business recession led by a "cotton bust," a severe drought and the curtailment of mining operations. The state's copper mines, which had produced 382,000 tons of metal in 1918, produced only 92,500 tons in 1921.

Gradually, the economy improved, and the copper industry in particular got a boost from the introduction of the installment plan, which allowed Americans to make monthly payments and go on buying sprees. Products such as automobiles, toasters, radios, refrigerators and washing machines all used copper in their manufacturing. By 1929, business was thriving again, and the "Roaring Twenties" was living up to its reputation as a decade defined by sports heroes, bootleggers, gangsters and "flapper girls" — independent women who bobbed their hair, raised their hemlines, drank bathtub gin, smoked cigarettes and passed their nights in steamy jazz clubs. But in late October 1929, the stock market crashed. Almost overnight, the Roaring Twenties were silenced.



USAF PHOTO/LUKE AIR FORCE BASE



GILA COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



THE GREAT DEPRESSION that defined the 1930s was slow in coming to Arizona, but its effects lasted longer here than they did back East. Most of the state's mines closed as copper prices tumbled. Many farms failed, and cotton was down to 5 cents a pound. Livestock and agriculture, which had boomed during the previous two decades, went bust. Private construction was at a standstill, too, with the exception of dam construction on the Colorado, Salt and Verde rivers.

To help jump-start the economy, President Franklin D. Roosevelt launched the New Deal, which included many stimulus programs. One of the more successful programs in Arizona was the Civilian Conservation Corps. Beginning in 1933, it promoted a nationwide program of conservation, and at the same time offered vocational training to young men. By 1936, Arizona was home to more than 40 CCC camps, which provided jobs for approximately 9,000 corpsmen. Much of their handiwork is still intact at places such as Grand Canyon National Park and South Mountain Park in Phoenix.

Although the economy in Arizona was slowly improving in the 1930s, the fight with California over Colorado River water was getting worse. The battle began in the 1920s, but by 1934, it flared into a small "naval war" when construction workers started building a dam at Parker to divert water to California. Arizonans were furious, prompting Governor Benjamin Moeur to send the Arizona National Guard to the banks of the river. The guardsmen borrowed a couple of

ancient ferryboats from Nellie Bush, a colorful ferryboat pilot, in their effort to reconnoiter the "enemy shore."

Unfortunately, the mission went south when the two boats got hung up in some cables and the guardsmen's worst nightmare came true: The "desert sailors" had to be rescued by "enemy" Californians. Understandably, the national media had a field day poking fun at the "Arizona Navy," but that wasn't the first local news of the decade to make headlines.

Earlier, in 1931, a young woman named Winnie Ruth Judd committed one of the state's most notorious murders. Judd, who would become known as "The Trunk Murderess," had gotten into an argument with two friends, Hedvig "Sammy" Samuelson and Anne Le Roi. The incident turned violent, and somehow, the much smaller Judd was able to kill the larger women. Some historians believe there's no way that Judd could have committed the crime herself, much less pulled off what happened next. After the women were murdered, their bodies were dismembered, stuffed into a trunk and shipped by rail to Los Angeles. Judd was tried, convicted and sentenced to death for the murders, but days before her hanging, she was declared insane. In subsequent years, Judd became somewhat of a folk hero after escaping seven times between 1939 and 1962. Once, she eluded capture for seven years. It was later revealed that Judd had a key to the front door the entire time she was incarcerated. She was released in 1971 after serving 39 years.

THE UNITED STATES entered World War II on December 7, 1941, when Japanese planes attacked Pearl Harbor in an attempt to disable the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. The battleship *USS Arizona* was the worst hit. Nearly half of those killed at Pearl Harbor were lost when bombs struck the giant vessel, marking the worst naval disaster in American history.

Among the most famous of Arizona's WWII war heroes were Ira Hayes, John C. Butler, Art Van Haren, Grant Turley and Medal of Honor recipients Max Thompson and Silvestre Herrera, as well as the storied Navajo Code Talkers, who, using a code based on their native language, saved the lives of thousands of Marines. Another unit of distinction was the 158th Arizona National Guard, the "Bushmasters," of whom General Douglas MacArthur said, "No greater fighting combat team has ever deployed for battle."

Although the war was fought overseas, one of the most unlikely prisoner-of-war camps was based in Phoenix at Papago Park. The camp is perhaps best known for what turned out to be the largest prisoner escape during the war. It occurred on December 23, 1944, when 25 Germans tunneled out of the camp and headed for the U.S.-Mexico border. Three of the escapees assembled a boat with plans to float down the Gila River, which they'd seen on a map. Much to their dismay, when they arrived at the river, it was dry. Within a few weeks, all of the prisoners were captured and returned to Papago Park. With hindsight, the incident was almost comical. But that wasn't the case with the Japanese-American internment camps.

The West Coast hysteria caused by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor — and fueled by anti-Japanese sentiment among farmers who competed against Japanese labor — prompted the U.S. government to establish internment camps for nearly 120,000 Japanese-Americans. Even though most of the detainees were American citizens, they were nonetheless uprooted, forced to leave their homes, forced to sell their businesses and taken to camps in remote regions of the West,

where they remained until the end of the war. The internment camp in Poston, Arizona, became the state's third-largest city during the war. Ironically, many young Japanese men, whose families were living behind barbed wire, enlisted in the military as the legendary 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the most decorated unit in the war.

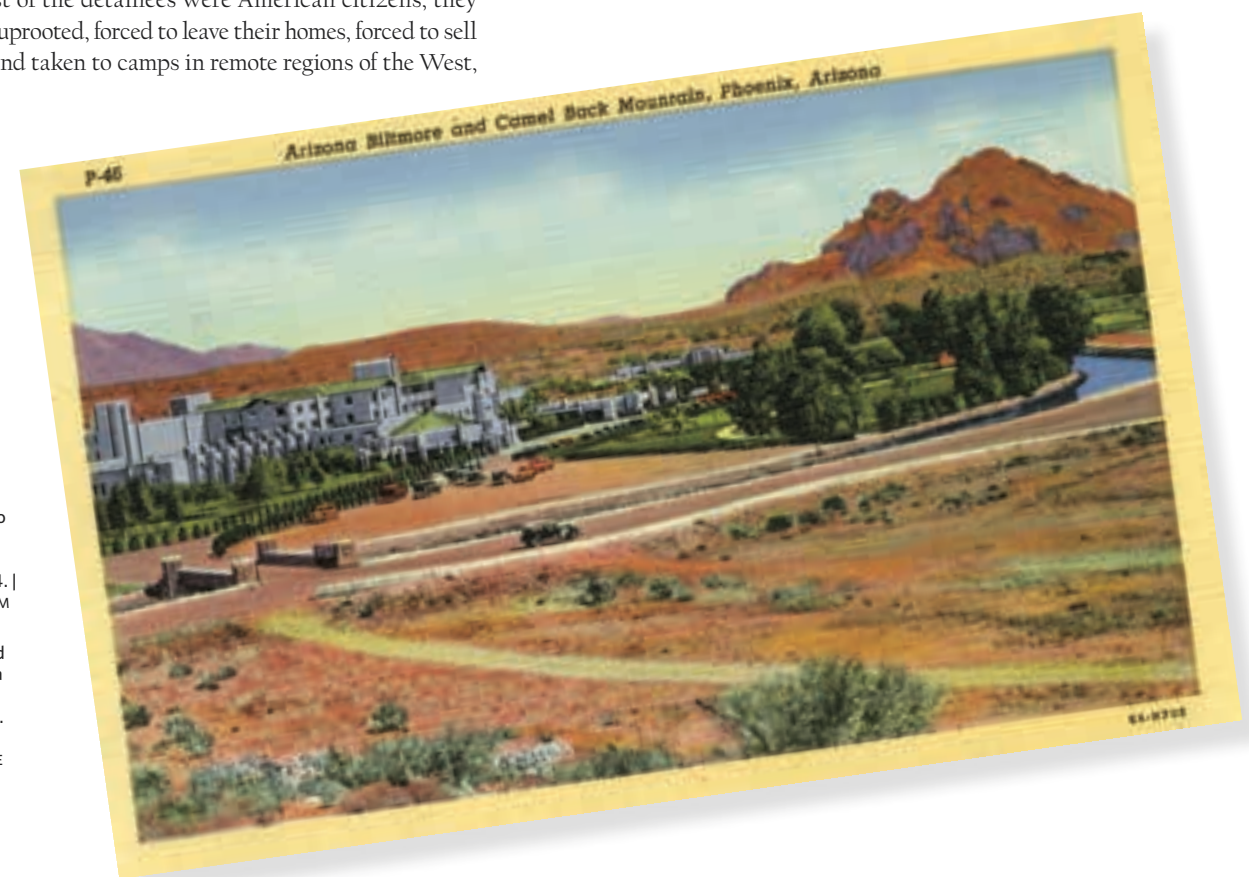
As a result of World War II, Arizona's economy began a shift from mining and agriculture to manufacturing and technology. The advent of the aerospace industry in the state began in 1941, when Goodyear Aircraft established a large plant in the West Valley to build combat aircraft. In addition, the Garrett Corp. moved to Phoenix and became a leading manufacturer of parts for B-17 bombers. A few years later, in 1949, Motorola opened the first of several electronics plants in Arizona. Other corporations followed, including General Electric, Hughes Aircraft, Honeywell and Sperry Rand.

The postwar years changed the state dramatically. Subdivisions, shopping centers and gas stations began springing up in urban areas, and the population of Phoenix grew from 106,000 in 1950 to nearly a half-million a decade later. Agriculture and mining had given way to air-conditioning, aerospace and automobiles. In 1950, gas sold for 27 cents a gallon, a new car cost less than \$1,500, and \$9,000 could put you in a new home. Televisions became a must for all who could afford them.

Sadly, those years were also marked by tragedy. One of the worst occurred at the Grand Canyon on June 30, 1956, when a United Airlines DC-7 with 58 people aboard collided with a TWA Super Constellation with 70 people on board. Both planes had veered off their courses to give passengers a better view of the Canyon, and both fell into the natural wonder, killing all 128 people. At the time, it was the worst aviation disaster in history.

OPPOSITE PAGE: Civilian Conservation Corps workers shovel rock to build a trail along the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon in 1934. | GRAND CANYON MUSEUM COLLECTION

RIGHT: A 1936 postcard spotlights the Arizona Biltmore and Camelback Mountain. | JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGE PHOTO.COM



POLITICS TOOK CENTER stage in Arizona in the 1950s. For the first time in state history, a woman was chosen as a major party candidate for governor — Ana Frohmler won the Democratic nomination in 1950. In the 1940s, 87 percent of the registered voters in Arizona were Democrats. Despite the overwhelming margin, Republican Howard Pyle, a popular radio personality, defeated Frohmler. Still, the Democrats continued their dominance of the Legislature, winning all 19 Senate seats and 61 of 72 House seats.

Two years later, Governor Pyle persuaded Barry Goldwater to run against Senate Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland. Considering voter registration at the time, it seemed like a long shot. However, it was 1952, and the immensely popular Dwight D. Eisenhower was the Republican candidate for president. Goldwater mounted a grassroots campaign by flying around the state. Meanwhile, Washington business kept McFarland busy, and he wasn't able to mount a strong campaign. When the results were in, Goldwater had pulled off the most stunning political upset in state history. The event marked the rise of the Republican Party in Arizona.

In 1960, U.S. Representative Stewart Udall was appointed secretary of the interior by President-elect John F. Kennedy, thus becoming the first Arizonan to serve in a cabinet post. Four years later, Goldwater won the Republican nomination, becoming the first Arizonan to run for president. As significant as those milestones were, the most important political event in Arizona history occurred in 1966, when a federal court reapportioned the state Legislature on a basis of “one man, one vote.” Prior to that ruling, agriculture and mining interests in the rural areas controlled most of the state's politics. With the realignment, Republicans gained control of the Legislature for the first time, prompting one plainspoken Democrat to lament, “We didn't have any damn Republicans in Arizona until we got air conditioning.”

While Republicans were taking control of Arizona, U.S. servicemen and women were entrenched in the Vietnam War. Although the effects of that conflict were felt all over the state, no community was affected more than the small mining town of Morenci. The story of the legendary “Morenci Nine” continues to invoke sad and poignant memories. It began on July 4, 1966, when nine recent graduates of Morenci High School joined the U.S. Marine Corps. Of the nine, six died in battle.

The headlines were more encouraging in Northern Arizona, which played a critical role in NASA's first trip to the moon. Turns out, the area offered a tremendous variety of geologic features similar to what astronauts might find on a lunar surface. And so, the area around Flagstaff proved to be an excellent training ground for the Apollo astronauts.

As they were preparing for their voyage to the moon, an elderly Navajo man announced that the astronauts wouldn't be the first men in outer space. According to an interpreter who spoke on behalf of the elderly man, Navajos had already visited the moon while on a journey

to the sun. NASA saw this as a great public relations story, and asked the Navajo to provide some words of wisdom for the astronauts should they encounter any of his ancestors on the moon. The old man agreed and spoke into a tape recorder using his native tongue.

“What did he say?” NASA officials anxiously asked the interpreter. “He said, ‘Don't make any treaties with these guys.’”

DURING THE 1970S, the governor's office in Arizona started to resemble a game of musical chairs. Raul Castro, a former judge and foreign ambassador, became the state's first Hispanic governor. Castro, who was born in Mexico and raised in Pirtleville, near Douglas, rose from poverty — Horatio Alger-like — to become the state's chief executive. He left office before his term expired to accept another ambassadorial appointment, and was replaced by Secretary of State Wesley Bolin.

Bolin died a few months after taking office, and was replaced by Attorney General Bruce Babbitt. Babbitt was subsequently elected to two terms. Thoughtful and intelligent, Babbitt was arguably one of the best governors in the state's history. He elevated the office to one of high profile. He worked well with the Republican-controlled Legislature and earned respect on both sides of the aisle, as did Sandra Day O'Connor, one of Babbitt's colleagues in the law profession. O'Connor,

who grew up on a ranch in Southeastern Arizona, made history in 1981 when President Ronald Reagan appointed her as the first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court (see related story, page 4).

Five years later, the election of Evan Mecham as governor kicked off one of the most contentious political periods in Arizona history. Mecham was a feisty and strong-willed fiscal conservative, and many of his cost-cutting measures were considered sound, but his inability to work with the Republican-dominated Legislature turned what should have been an amicable relationship into all-out war. And in the process, Mecham managed to offend nearly every segment of society. Within months of his election, the governor faced recall, impeachment and a criminal trial, something unprecedented in American history at the time. Eventually, Mecham was indicted on six felony charges, initiating a chain of events that led to his ouster. He was replaced by Secretary of State Rose Mofford, who became the first female chief executive in state history.

Ironically, three years after legislators removed Evan Mecham from office, some of those same lawmakers were themselves caught in a sting operation called “AzScam,” during which an undercover agent, posing as a lobbyist for legalized gambling, offered bribes to several elected officials. Hidden video cameras recorded the event.

Unfortunately, controversy within the governor's office continued into the 1990s. Real estate developer J. Fife Symington III took office in 1991 and earned good marks as governor, winning a second term in

1994. Three years later, however, he was indicted on seven felony counts involving real estate deals not related to the governor's office. He was convicted of bank fraud and later resigned. Secretary of State Jane Dee Hull was sworn in as Arizona governor.

THE PHOENIX SUNS joined the NBA in 1968, and with that move, the capital city was on its way to becoming a major sports mecca that would eventually include the Phoenix Cardinals (the name was later changed to the Arizona Cardinals), the Phoenix Coyotes and, in 1998, the Arizona Diamondbacks. That first year for the Diamondbacks was pretty rough, but just three years after becoming a major league team, the D'Backs beat the storied New York Yankees in the 2001 World Series.

Arizonans rode that wave of victory and a strong economy for several years, but in 2008, the state's economy went into a freefall, bringing on the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. Banks failed, the housing market went bust and unemployment skyrocketed.

That same year, John McCain became Arizona's second major-party nominee for president, and like his predecessor, Barry Goldwater, he lost the general election, prompting one comedienne to jest, “Arizona's the only state in the nation where a mother can't tell her child they might someday grow up to be president.”

WHEN STATEHOOD came in 1912, the population of Arizona was only 250,000, and Phoenix was the third-largest city in the state after Tucson and Bisbee. Speaking in Tempe following the dedication of the dam that now bears his name, Theodore Roosevelt predicted the population of the Salt River Valley would one day reach 100,000. He missed the mark.

After harnessing the Salt River, Phoenix began a period of phenomenal growth, surpassing Tucson by 1920. Phoenix went from being the 95th largest city in the U.S. in 1950 to the fifth by 2006. The state as a whole also enjoyed unprecedented growth, going from 500,000 people in 1940 to almost 6.5 million just 60 years later. And the people are still coming.

Why? It's mostly about lifestyle.

Arizona is a great place to live, work and play. The state is blessed with a moderate climate, open spaces, a lower cost of living, natural beauty, an abundance of natural resources, respected institutions of higher learning, and a lower risk of natural disasters. Topographically, Arizona ranges from alpine mountains to lush deserts with every life zone in between. And despite the heat, even the desert can boast of having four seasons: 1) almost summer, 2) summer, 3) still summer and 4) Christmas Day.

Yes, it does get a little warm in the Sonoran Desert, but remember: It's a dry heat. ■



Residents in Mesa City, Arizona, gather to celebrate Statehood Day. | ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



100 YEARS IN PICTURES

A PHOTOGRAPHIC LOOK AT ARIZONA'S FIRST CENTURY OF STATEHOOD

EDITED BY KELLY KRAMER
& KATHY RITCHIE



EASTERN ARIZONA COLLEGE

GILA ACADEMY, THATCHER, 1912

[ABOVE, LEFT] In this photograph, the Gila Academy's class of 1912 is standing on the steps of "Old Main" in Thatcher, the academic center of the state's oldest junior college, now known as Eastern Arizona College. Founded in 1888 by leaders of the Mormon Church who settled the Gila River Valley, the college moved from Central, Arizona, to the town of Thatcher in 1891. First known as St. Joseph Stake Academy, then Gila Academy and later Gila College, the school became a part of Arizona's junior college system during the 1930s. In 1926, the Gila College Gila Monsters made national sports headlines when they upset the University of Arizona Wildcats in football.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

SAFFORD, CIRCA 1912

[ABOVE, SECOND FROM LEFT] Named for Territorial Governor Anson P.K. Safford, this small town was founded in 1874 by a group of Western Arizona farmers who wanted to escape the near-constant flooding of the Gila River. After arriving and settling Safford, the farmers helped the area flourish agriculturally. Safford was once a trading hub for several neighboring communities, including Thatcher and Pima.

PRINCESS BAKERY, TEMPE, 1912

[OPPOSITE PAGE, SECOND FROM RIGHT] An early business in



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Tempe, the Princess Bakery delivered baked goods to residents of the river town and its college for many years. In 1912, the driver of the bakery wagon (note the spelling) was Dick Lobb, the son of pioneer George Lobb, who laid out the streets of the town of Superior near the Silver King and Silver Queen mines. The bakery most likely featured breads made from Arizona Rose flour, which was milled down the street at the Hayden Flour Mill.

MAGMA HOTEL, SUPERIOR, 1913

[ABOVE, RIGHT] Located on Superior's Main Street, this once-prominent hotel was a popular place to spend the night for mining executives and travelers. The Magma Hotel was constructed



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

in 1912, during the mining industry's boom days. Now shuttered and crumbling, the Magma is said to be haunted by several ghosts.

RAILROAD STREET, WICKENBURG, 1915

[BELOW] Although it was already well-established as a ranching community, Wickenburg became one of Arizona's first Civil War-era boomtowns when gold was discovered in the area in 1863. By 1915, the town had become a popular stop along the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway line, which carried passengers to the tiny Hassayampa River town for decades. This photograph, made in July 1915, shows Railroad Street, which is now known as Frontier Street.



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UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM



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MAIN STREET, CLARKSTON, 1916

[LEFT, TOP] Arizona's earliest settlers found their fortune in the state's rugged, heavily mineralized mountains and desert valleys. While the southwestern town of Ajo operated a major copper-mining facility for decades, neighboring Clarkston is now a ghost town, a nearly forgotten reminder of Arizona's glorious mining heritage. Located between Ajo and Sells, the town of Clarkston once had more than 1,500 residents, large enough to warrant a visit from Governor George W.P. Hunt

and U.S. Representative Carl T. Hayden in November 1916. After the ore played out, the town was nearly abandoned and most of it burned down in 1931.

OATMAN, 1916

[OPPOSITE PAGE, CENTER] Oatman boomed after prospectors struck gold — \$10 million worth of gold. By 1916, the town bustled after it experienced a mini gold rush. Unfortunately, the good times quickly went by the wayside. During the 1920s, fire destroyed much of the town and then, a few years later, the mine shut down. Oatman enjoyed a sort of renaissance

thanks to the popularity of Historic Route 66, but after Interstate 40 was built, the town went downhill once again.

MAIN STREET, COTTONWOOD, 1917

[OPPOSITE PAGE, BOTTOM] In 1917, downtown Cottonwood was growing, benefiting from the boom in copper mining and smelting in nearby Jerome and Clarkdale. Founded in 1879 by a group of families along the Verde River, Cottonwood had earned the nickname "Biggest Little Town in Arizona" by the 1920s. According to legend, the out-of-the-way town also had

a large reputation for the best bootleg whiskey in the state during Prohibition. Today, Cottonwood has become the economic center of the Verde Valley, thanks to its pleasant year-round climate, small-town atmosphere, and accessibility to Arizona's red-rock country.

SAN FRANCISCO PEAKS, FROM FLAGSTAFF, CIRCA 1917

[ABOVE] Flagstaff, the unofficial capital of Northern Arizona, was founded in 1876. Named for a flagpole made from a ponderosa pine tree by members of the Beale survey party in 1857,

the mountain town became the financial hub of the Colorado Plateau after the Atlanta & Pacific Railroad (Santa Fe) arrived in 1882. The San Francisco Peaks, rising more than 12,000 feet above sea level, dominate the horizon of the Colorado Plateau for hundreds of miles and have been sacred to Native Americans for thousands of years. Today, Flagstaff is a year-round recreational destination that offers hiking, mountain-biking, cross-country-skiing and more. The town also serves as a home base for visitors to the Grand Canyon, the Painted Desert and Petrified Forest National Park.



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ARIZONA STATE ARCHIVES



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PAYSON, 1918

[LEFT, TOP] Since 1884, Payson has hosted the Payson Rodeo — the World's Oldest Continuous Rodeo. The year 1918 was no exception, as the town's Main Street was transformed into the rodeo arena, much to the delight of locals and tourists who flocked to the event.

ROUTE 66, KINGMAN, 1919

[LEFT, CENTER] Since Kingman was founded in the 1880s, the town has played host to an annual Fourth of July celebration that includes a rodeo and parade. In 1919, the parade route wandered past Hotel Brunswick and Hotel Beale, which still stand along Historic Route 66. Riders included a company of cowboys. Today, the stretch of Route 66 that passes through Kingman is known as Andy Devine Avenue, named for the town's native son, whose parents built Hotel Beale after moving to Kingman in 1906.

LEUPP TRADING POST, LEUPP, 1920

[LEFT, BOTTOM] When the Bureau of Indian Affairs established an agency near the Little Colorado River community of Leupp in 1910, John Walker founded Leupp Trading Post. Named for bureau commissioner Francis Leupp, both the town and trading post have a rich history — the town was home to Philip Johnston, who promoted the idea of using the Navajo language for the U.S. military code talkers, and it was the site of the first official Navajo Chapter House. Walker sold the trading post when he pursued a position with the U.S. government in 1912. By 1929, Stanton and Ida Mae Borum had purchased the building and added a second floor.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ICE PLANT, TUCSON, 1920

The Southern Pacific Railroad supplied California ice to Southern Arizona by the ton during the 1920s. Shipped in huge blocks, the ice was vital for cooling the commercial buildings of downtown Tucson, as

well as for supplying homes and restaurants with iceboxes. Arizona's first major ice plant opened in 1879. Later, a California competitor undercut the market price, and the plant was closed.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY

SAN FRANCISCO MOUNTAIN BOULEVARD, FLAGSTAFF, 1920

[LEFT, TOP] Easy access to natural wonders for residents and tourists has been an important ingredient in Arizona's growth. San Francisco Mountain Boulevard, also known as Weatherford Road, was the brainchild of Flagstaff pioneer John Weatherford. He hoped to build a 14-mile toll road from Fort Valley to the summit of Humphreys Peak. It opened in 1926, with hundreds of cars making the trip to Fremont Saddle, but the road was never completed to the summit and was deemed a financial failure. Nonetheless, Weatherford's dream of ecotourism and recreation on the peaks became a foundation of Northern Arizona's economy.

WILLIAMS, 1920

[LEFT, CENTER] In 1920, a heavy snowstorm in Williams brought railroad and highway travel to a standstill, while creating a winter wonderland for the boys and girls of the high-country town. While world famous for its desert valleys and diverse climate, Arizona's amazing geographic variety provides its residents with exciting — and challenging — year-round weather conditions, from the hottest summer days to the coldest, Arctic-like winter days.

SAN MARCOS HOTEL, CHANDLER, 1920

[LEFT, BOTTOM] One of the grand hotels in Arizona, the Crowne Plaza San Marcos Golf Resort in Chandler has been charming visitors since 1913. Celebrities and presidents, including Herbert Hoover, have enjoyed the high-class accommodations since visionary Valley booster Dr. Alexander Chandler founded the town in 1912. He envisioned the San Marcos as a prime destination for winter visitors and as the centerpiece of his new desert community. The hotel had first-class amenities, such as polo, golf, tennis and afternoon tea. Architect Arthur Burnett Benton designed the hotel in the California Mission-style, and while it has had many additions and renovations, the resort still retains its original grace and charm.



SAN MARCOS HOTEL



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

CHUCKAWALLA SLIM, PHOENIX, CIRCA 1920

Edwin Vose began his curious career as a wandering gemologist during the 1920s. Known as Chuckawalla Slim, Vose traveled regularly across Arizona, peddling rocks, minerals, fossils, curios,

snakeskins and more from the back of his truck. The self-proclaimed "rockologist" traveled the country's back roads with his wife, Chloride Kate, until he died in 1964.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

PATAGONIA LUMBER CO., PATAGONIA, CIRCA 1920

[ABOVE] In 1920, Patagonia was a cornerstone community of Santa Cruz County. At one time, roughly 10,000 people lived in the Mountain Empire town and worked the railroad — which ran between switching stations in Benson and Nogales — as well as in mines, on ranches and in lumber mills,

like the Patagonia Lumber Co. Though the town's industries declined slowly from the late 1920s to the 1960s, Patagonia is now a popular destination for birders and connoisseurs of Arizona-made wines.

OWL DRUGS, PRESCOTT, CIRCA 1920

[BELOW] Owl Drug and Candy Co. in Prescott wasn't just a coffee shop. This five-and-

dime sold a laundry list of items, including an assortment of things for those looking to satisfy a sweet tooth. A newspaper ad in the July 7, 1915, *Prescott Journal Miner* touted the following: *Dress your dresser with Harmony Toilet Requisites — made in America — equal if not superior to imported products.* The Owl eventually went on to become the center of Prescott's social and cultural activities in the 1940s.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

HOTEL ARIZONA, TUCSON, 1921

[RIGHT, TOP] Downtown Tucson was the center of commerce for residents, travelers, tourists and salespersons traveling across Southern Arizona in 1921. The Hotel Arizona on Broadway, along with the Hotel Congress and the Pioneer Hotel, was one of the primary hotels in downtown Tucson for decades. Today, the Hotel Arizona is a modern high-rise building adjacent to the Tucson Convention Center.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NORTHERN ARIZONA NORMAL SCHOOL, FLAGSTAFF, 1923

[RIGHT, BOTTOM] Before statehood in 1912, the Territorial government of Arizona made a major commitment to higher education, building the University of Arizona in Tucson, followed by two Normal colleges in Tempe and Flagstaff, to ensure that the growing Territory would have a well-educated citizenry and an ample supply of teachers. These young women, plus a few men, are playing a mock football game in front of the Ashurst-Old Main Building on the campus of Northern Arizona Normal School in the fall of 1923.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



ARIZONA STATE ARCHIVES

56TH STREET, PHOENIX, 1925

This image, with the Papago Mountains in the background, was taken from 56th Street, near the base of Camelback Mountain. The photograph shows just how remote the area was at the time.

Agriculture ruled the Valley as far as the eye could see, and only a handful of homes dotted the landscape. Four years later, this same image would appear on the March 1929 cover of *Arizona Highways*.

SCOTTSDALE SERVICE CO., SCOTTSDALE, 1925

[RIGHT, TOP] In 1925, Mort Kimsey owned the Scottsdale Service Co., located at the northeast corner of Scottsdale Road and Main Street. During the '20s and '30s — when the desert town boasted barely 1,000 residents — the gas station also housed the Scottsdale Light and Power Co., which Kimsey managed. You'll find Kimsey, who later served as Scottsdale's mayor from 1958 to 1962, at the center of this photograph. E.G. "Scotty" Scott, who operated a nearby blacksmith shop and later served on the Scottsdale Town Council, is to Kimsey's left. The identity of the man to Kimsey's right is unknown.



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THEODORE ROOSEVELT INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITERIVER, 1925

[RIGHT, CENTER] In 1925, Navajo students of the Theodore Roosevelt Indian Boarding School in Whiteriver gathered along the sidelines to cheer on their football team against the neighboring mill-town team of McNary High School. The school got its start after the Theodore Roosevelt Boarding School took over the decommissioned Fort Apache in 1923 and opened a school for Navajo students. Officials agreed to admit local Apache students in the 1930s. Today, Theodore Roosevelt is operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a middle school. Football is still played locally at Alchey High School in Whiteriver.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY

WILLIAMS-GRAND CANYON HIGHWAY, WILLIAMS, 1926

[RIGHT, BOTTOM] One of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World, the Grand Canyon has been the centerpiece of tourism, travel and adventure for visitors to Arizona for more than a century. In 1926, auto, coach and train travel started in Williams, with early tourists traveling on the Williams-Grand Canyon Highway, a precursor to State Route 64, which was built in 1932. Today, the route from Williams to the South Rim remains a popular choice for visitors to Grand Canyon National Park.



WILLIAMS PUBLIC LIBRARY



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

WESTWARD HO, PHOENIX, CIRCA 1928

[LEFT] The Westward Ho Hotel, the tallest building in Arizona when it was built in 1928, topped out at 16 stories (two more than the historic downtown Luhrs Building). It was the premier choice for visitors to Phoenix for decades. Since 1949, the broadcasting tower on the roof has provided a distinctive and recognizable landmark for the city. At one time, the hotel had a basement bowling alley, a ballroom with an elegant watercolor ceiling, and a beautiful outdoor courtyard with a swimming pool. Closed as a hotel in 1980, the Central Avenue historic landmark now provides affordable housing for seniors.

HOUSE ROCK VALLEY, 1929

[BELOW] In 1929, travelers stopped at this lonely gas station in House Rock Valley to check their cars before making the difficult ascent to the Kaibab Plateau after crossing Navajo Bridge over the Colorado River at Lees Ferry. In the 1920s, the United States began building the U.S. highway system, and the state of Arizona created *Arizona Highways* magazine to promote automobile travel to and through Arizona on this new network of paved highways, including this scenic stretch of U.S. Route 89A — the route that still leads auto travelers past the wondrous Vermilion Cliffs up to Jacob Lake.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

COTTON PICKERS, GILA BEND, CIRCA 1930

[LEFT] Cotton is one of the Five-C industries upon which Arizona's economy was founded, along with cattle, copper, citrus and climate. Long staple Egyptian cotton, developed and grown in Arizona prior to World War I, had an exceptionally high tensile strength for industrial use. Gila Bend was just one of the desert valley areas that grew cotton during the boom years of the war. Afterward, with so many farmers in the cotton business, overproduction led to the famous cotton bust of the 1920s. Nonetheless, cotton has remained an important crop in Arizona, with Pima cotton prized worldwide for its superior quality.



ARIZONA BILTMORE RESORT

ARIZONA BILTMORE, CIRCA 1930S

Marilyn Monroe called the Arizona Biltmore's pool her favorite. Built by the Wrigley family in the 1930s, the pool often played host to diving competitions — like the one pictured here — and fashion shows. So popular was the pool among the fashionable and famous, it

sometimes inspired their work. Irving Berlin penned several songs poolside, including one of his most celebrated — *White Christmas*. The resort itself dates to 1929 and is the only Frank Lloyd Wright-influenced hotel property in the world.



MESA HISTORICAL MUSEUM

MESA HIGH SCHOOL RABBETTES, MESA, CIRCA 1930

[LEFT, TOP] High school football in Arizona dates back to the earliest years of statehood. Most major city high schools had a team by the 1920s. Mesa High had the Jackrabbits, with their Cowboy Marching Band and the Rabbettes Dance and Flag Team. The school's motto, "Carry On," is credited to a Mesa player, Zedo Ishikawa, who was fatally injured in a gun accident before the first game in 1932. He told his family: "Tell coach to go ahead and play the game tomorrow. Tell the boys to carry on."

GRAND CANYON LODGE, NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON, 1930

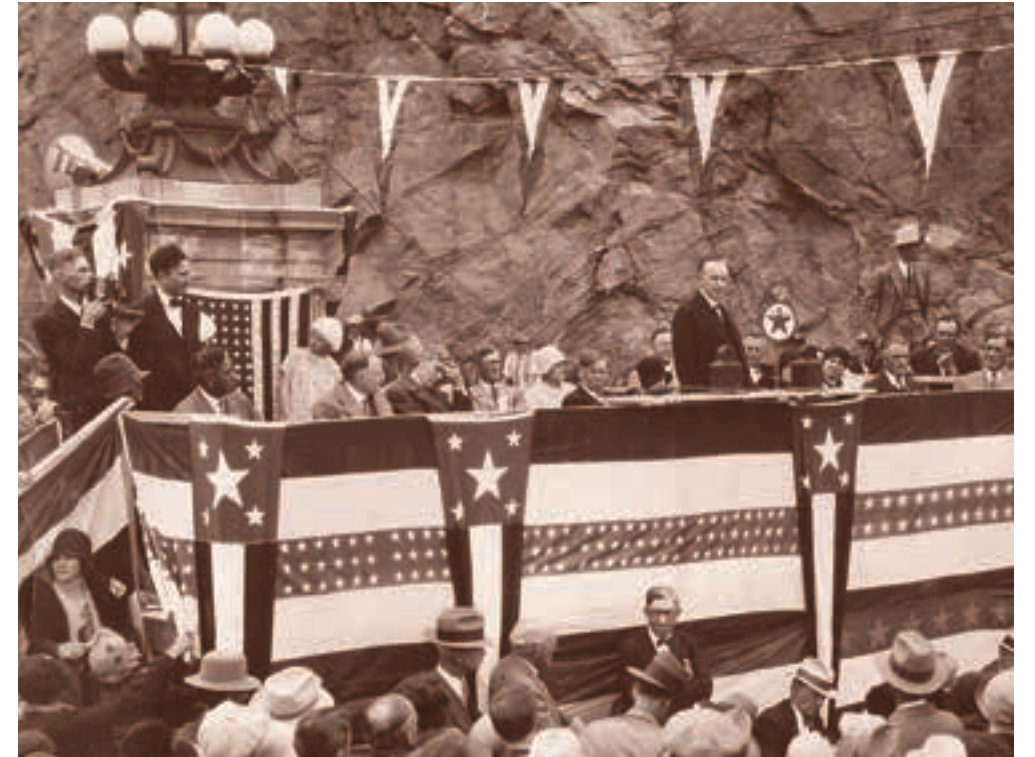
[LEFT, BOTTOM] Tourists have enjoyed the first-class accommodations at the Grand Canyon Lodge at the North Rim for nearly 85 years. In 1930, visitors arrived by motorcoach from the Union Pacific train station in Cedar City, Utah. Designed by architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, the lodge was built atop Bright Angel Point and constructed from native stone and lumber. Visitors to the main lodge, which burned in 1932 and reopened in 1937, are treated to amazing vistas and star-filled nights at an elevation of 8,200 feet.



GRAND CANYON MUSEUM COLLECTION

COOLIDGE DAM DEDICATION, COOLIDGE DAM, 1930

[RIGHT] In the 1920s and 1930s, the United States committed to improving rural America with an aggressive program of water reclamation. On March 4, 1930, former President Calvin Coolidge dedicated the dam named in his honor. The dam was built on the Gila River between 1924 and 1928 and created San Carlos Lake on the San Carlos Apache Reservation. Standing to Coolidge's right — on the far right side of the stage — is Arizona Governor John C. Phillips; cowboy humorist Will Rogers is standing in front of the podium, facing the crowd.



GILA COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

PARKER MOTOR CO., PARKER, CIRCA 1930S

[BELOW] In the 1930s, Parker locals posed with the latest models at the Parker Motor Co. Back then, cars were a relatively new phenomenon in this dusty little town. In 1938, Parker Dam was completed, bringing recreation-

ists to the newly formed Lake Havasu. It would be a few years before a bridge was built across the river to California, replacing ferry service and making travel across state lines more accessible to local residents on both sides of the Colorado River. Today, Parker Motor Co. is the local Ford dealership.



PARKER AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



GRAND CANYON MUSEUM COLLECTION

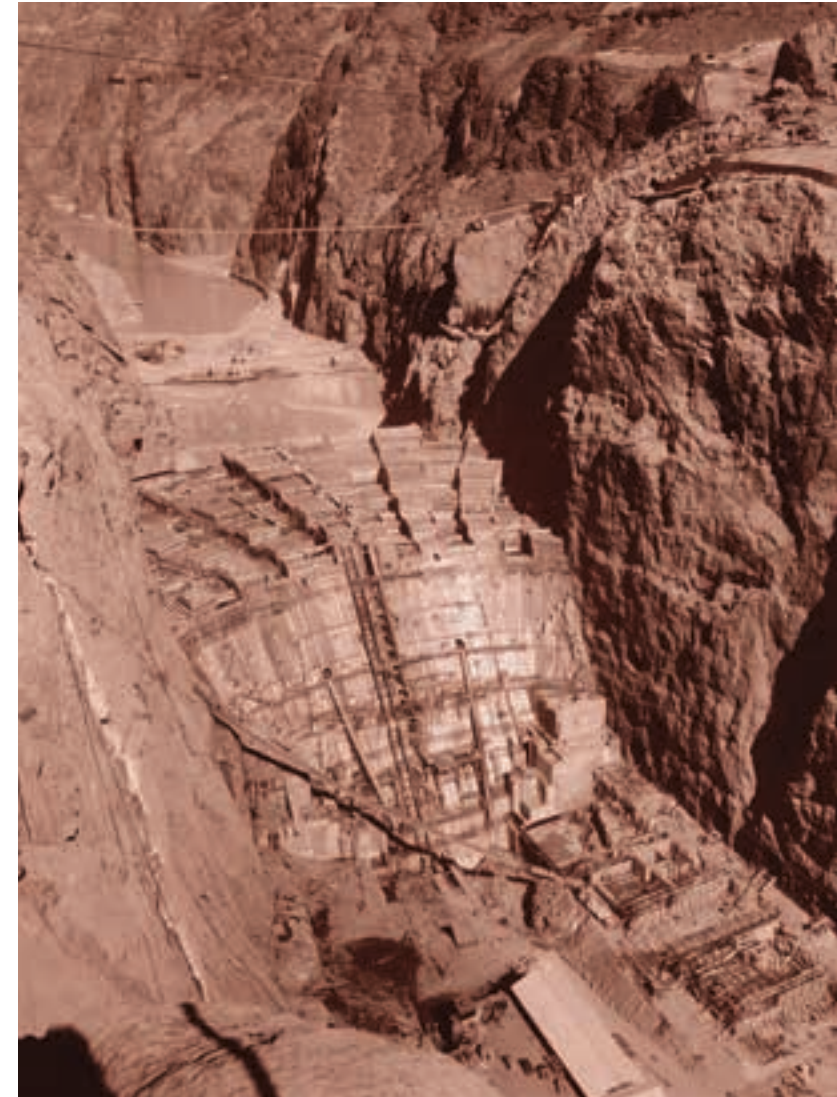
**ALBERT EINSTEIN AND HOPI HOUSE EMPLOYEES,
GRAND CANYON, 1931**

Since Congress preserved the Grand Canyon as a monument in 1908 and a national park in 1919, the geologic wonder has become one of the most visited destinations in the United States, if not the world. In 1931, Dr. Albert Einstein and his wife, Elsa Einstein, were two of the more famous

tourists to visit the national park, stopping to have their picture taken in front of Hopi House. Designed in 1905 by Mary Jane Colter, it was constructed and operated by the Fred Harvey Co. to sell Native American arts and crafts, a tradition that continues today.

BOULDER DAM, 1934

[RIGHT, TOP] Western states greatly benefited from the Bureau of Reclamation's dam-building efforts on the nation's largest rivers. Boulder Dam (later renamed Hoover Dam), built on the Colorado River between 1931 and 1936, took many years to design and proved to be a major feat of engineering. The construction of such a large concrete structure had never been attempted, and the desert heat proved challenging — more than 100 workers died during the process. The dam creates Lake Mead, and its generators provide hydroelectric power to Arizona, California and Nevada.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**FRONT STREET,
JEROME, 1935**

[RIGHT, BOTTOM] Jerome's Main Street was crowded with cars in 1935, after Phelps Dodge bought and reopened the United Verde Mine. The mining town, once known as "The Wickedest Town in the West" for its round-the-clock saloons and rowdy red-light district, was just beginning its last great decade of production. A billion-dollar mine, the United Verde produced critical copper supplies for both world wars. Jerome was nearly abandoned after the mines closed in the 1950s, but the town has since clung to Cleopatra Hill and become a favorite home for artists and a destination for tourists.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY

LA POSADA, WINSLOW, 1936

[RIGHT] In 1936, Jean, a Harvey Girl, posed in front of La Posada Hotel in Winslow. The historic property, designed by Mary Jane Colter, was the crown jewel of the Fred Harvey Co. Constructed and furnished for \$2 million (\$40 million today), it was a masterpiece of Colter's style and design. In the 1950s, the hotel was closed and later converted to offices for the Santa Fe Railway. In the 1990s, the hotel was sold again, and it has since been restored to its original splendor and reopened as one of Arizona's most significant architectural treasures.

CCC CAMP F32A, SEDONA, 1936

[BELOW] During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) worked to improve and conserve natural resources on public lands across the country. With a workforce of unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25, the CCC sponsored several camps across Arizona. In Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon, the corps built trails, campgrounds and fences, and worked to control erosion. Years after the camp featured in this photograph was abandoned, it was used as a set for Hollywood films.



OLD TRAILS MUSEUM, WINSLOW HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY

BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE, GRAND CANYON, 1938

[ABOVE] In 1938, the Fred Harvey Co. marketed the Bright Angel Lodge at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon as its

newest accommodation for the middle-class traveler. Designed by architect Mary Jane Colter, the lodge replaced the weathered Bright Angel Camp, which dated to 1896. Auto touring to the Grand Canyon has always

attracted owners of historic vehicles, including these tourists and their 1904 Oldsmobile. Today, the hotel is known for its romantic setting and rustic use of native timber and stone — the lobby fireplace was built

with stone from every layer of the Canyon's walls.

ROUTE 66, WILLIAMS, 1938

[LEFT] From the mid-1920s to the mid-1980s, travelers across the American Southwest traversed and romanticized Route 66, making it America's most famous highway. Williams was a popular stop on the "Mother Road" until it was bypassed by Interstate 40 in 1984. Today, after a great deal of effort by city leaders, downtown Williams is a centerpiece of Route 66 history and a gateway to the Grand Canyon on the restored Grand Canyon Railway.



WILLIAMS PUBLIC LIBRARY



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY

TRAIN WRECK, FLAGSTAFF, 1939

[LEFT, TOP] Accidents were just one of the hazards of railroading across the rugged landscape of Arizona. Even prior to Arizona's becoming a Territory, nation builders imagined great railroads connecting the country from coast to coast. The earliest surveyors sent to Arizona after it became a U.S. Territory in 1863 were instructed to report on the best routes for wagons and trains. The two primary surveys eventually became the routes for the Santa Fe Railway across Northern Arizona and the track line for the Southern Pacific through Southern Arizona, which also included the creation of the first bridge across the Colorado River at Yuma in 1872.

MAIN STREET, YUMA, 1939

[LEFT, BOTTOM] In 1939, Yuma was home to approximately 5,300 residents. Perched at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado rivers, the agricultural community was first settled by Spanish explorers. As Arizona's gateway to California, Yuma boasts the oldest railroad and automobile bridges across the Colorado River. Today, the Western Arizona community yields one of the largest lettuce crops in the world.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM



MOHAVE MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ARTS

THE LEWIS CAFÉ AND TAVERN, KINGMAN, 1940

[ABOVE] The Lewis Café and Tavern on Route 66 between Sixth and Seventh streets in Kingman was a mainstay of the community for many years. Charlie Lum, in the center of this postcard photo, came to Kingman from China in 1922 to work at his grandfather's White House Café. Charlie opened his own restaurant, The Jade, around 1951 and was later involved in various other local enterprises. His family members are still community business leaders in Kingman.

COOL SPRINGS CABINS, NEAR KINGMAN, 1940

[BELOW] Located 20 miles west of Kingman, Cool Springs Cabins Auto Court was a welcome respite for summertime travelers along Route 66. In addition to cabins, Cool Springs featured a restaurant and service station, but its proprietors were popular among guests, as well. Floyd and Mary Spidell oversaw the cabins for years, taking care of their native stone façades and serving the "tasty foods" that the property's billboard promoted.



MOHAVE MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ARTS



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

MILL AVENUE, TEMPE, CIRCA 1940

[LEFT, TOP] By 1940, Mill Avenue had become the heart of Tempe. Although only 2,900 residents lived there at the time, the city was growing quickly, due to the expansion of Arizona State Teachers College. The college later became Arizona State University, and Mill Avenue continues to be the city's primary commercial district.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CONGRESS STREET, TUCSON, 1940

[LEFT, CENTER] Tucson's Congress Street has long been one of the town's busiest. In this photo, which dates to 1940, flags and banners promoting the city's Fiesta de Los Vaqueros Rodeo hang from awnings, and the 11-story Chase Bank Building — located at 2 E. Congress Street — looms in the background. Built for \$1 million in 1929, the building was the first skyscraper in the Old Pueblo. Today, Congress Street is home to restaurants, bars, coffee shops, boutiques and nightclubs.

CRYSTAL PALACE, TOMBSTONE, CIRCA 1940

[LEFT, BOTTOM] In 1940, the corner of Fifth and Allen streets in Tombstone was still one of the most famous in Arizona, thanks to the Crystal Palace Saloon. In 1879, Frederick Wehrfritz built the two-story building with a bar on the first floor and offices above. Originally named the Golden Eagle Brewery, it was renamed the Crystal Palace to give it an air of glamour. Today, visitors to the Crystal Palace can still enjoy a good meal, dance to live music and have a drink at the bar, just as the Earp Brothers, Doc Holliday and Johnny Ringo might have so many legendary years ago.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

CAMELBACK INN, PARADISE VALLEY, CIRCA 1940

Thanks to mild temperatures and a prevalence of sunny skies, visitors to metropolitan Phoenix have long reveled in spending time outdoors — even in the dead of winter. That was the case for the women pictured here, who experienced

“June in January” at Camelback Inn. Located in the shadows of Camelback and Mummy mountains, the inn — built by entrepreneur Jack Stuart — remains one of the state's finest resort, spa and golf destinations.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

**GOODY GOODY
RESTAURANT, PHOENIX,
CIRCA 1940**

[ABOVE] Located at Seventh Street and McDowell Road in

Phoenix, the Goody Goody served up sandwiches and a decent cuppa' joe, al fresco. Owners later renamed the restaurant The Coffee Pot, in honor of the restaurant's unique architecture.

GLOBE, 1940

[BELOW] Globe became Gila County's hub in 1875, when silver was discovered nearby. Along with its neighbors,

Miami and Claypool, the town boasted one of the largest copper mining and smelting operations in the country. In 1940, Globe's downtown bore a rich tapestry of early 20th century architecture, as evidenced in this photograph. Nearby Miami was home to legendary *Arizona Highways* editor Raymond Carlson, who also edited the *Arizona Silver Belt*, a regional publication.



ARIZONA STATE ARCHIVES



SHARLOT HALL MUSEUM LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

BILLBOARDS, PRESCOTT, 1942

[ABOVE] Prescott, the first Territorial capital of Arizona, has been the hub of Yavapai County since the mid-1860s. During World War II, when the nation was under heavy gas rationing, the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway shipped tons of lumber, cattle, sheep and copper out of Prescott for the war effort. The billboard on the left encourages residents to purchase war bonds, while the billboard on the right promotes a Warner Bros. Western.

**CADET ASSEMBLY, THUNDERBIRD FIELD I,
GLENDALE, 1942**

[RIGHT] During World War II, Arizona became a training base for America's armed forces. Air bases were built all over the state to host American and foreign pilots. Thunderbird Field in Glendale eventually trained 10,000 pilots, including this group of cadets who gathered for a lecture in April 1942. After the war, many servicemen returned to Arizona, which helped contribute to the state's exponential growth in the late '40s and into the '50s.



ROBERT MARKOW



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY

BILLBOARD, FLAGSTAFF, 1945

[ABOVE] After World War II, automobile tourism helped stimulate Arizona's economy. Given their spectacular scenery, places like Sedona and Oak Creek Canyon were popular destinations, and proprietors were eager to promote their businesses. Thus, billboards such as this one — which stood near downtown Flagstaff — sprang up around the state. Not only did the sign highlight Oak Creek Canyon's gorgeous landscape, but it also played up its easy access — just a quarter-mile down the road on State Route 89A.

ROUTE 66, ASH FORK, 1945

[BELOW] Founded as a major hub for the Santa Fe Railway in 1882, Ash Fork was fed by numerous spur lines from Cen-

tral Arizona, which led to its switching yard. There, passengers and commodities such as cattle, sheep, copper ore, lumber and cotton passed through daily. In the mid-1940s, Ash Fork welcomed visitors to its

main street, Route 66, to stop for gas, food and a room for the night. Today, the town has been bypassed by Interstate 40, but it's still possible to drive Route 66 from Ash Fork to Seligman.



ARIZONA STATE LIBRARY



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

CAMELBACK MOUNTAIN, PHOENIX, 1945

This view of the south side of Camelback Mountain shows the Phoenix landmark before the development that now surrounds it. Long before statehood, the federal government planned to use the area around Camelback Mountain as an Indian reservation. Those

efforts failed, and the mountain was privately owned for several decades. In the 1960s, Barry Goldwater spearheaded preservation efforts, and today, the city of Phoenix operates the upper portion of the mountain as a park and desert preserve.



ROBERT MARKOW

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE
FOR FOREIGN TRADE, GLENDALE, 1946**

In 1946, Thunderbird Airfield No. 1 in Glendale was transformed into the American Institute for Foreign Trade. Designed to look like a Thunderbird from the air, the cutting-edge training facility was built before World War II by Del Webb. The project was funded by a group of Hollywood stars and the founder of Southwest

Airways, who believed America needed to be ready for war. Today, renamed the Thunderbird School for Global Management, the graduate school is recognized worldwide as a leader in international business studies. It continues to use many of the original buildings for classrooms and administration offices.

**HAYDEN FLOUR MILL,
TEMPE, 1947**

[RIGHT, TOP] Built by concrete contractor J.C. Steele in 1918, Hayden Flour Mill is the oldest cast-in-place, reinforced concrete building in Tempe. Although the existing building dates only to 1918, milling operations at the site actually began much earlier. During Arizona's Territorial days, flour from Hayden Mill was carried to mining camps and military posts by mule. Pioneer children used Hayden Mill flour sacks for clothing, and the mill's output was estimated into the millions of dollars. Recently, developers launched a \$700,000 project to convert the mill — vacant for decades — into an event space.

**HANNY'S, PHOENIX,
1948**

[RIGHT, BOTTOM] Located at the corner of Adams and First streets in downtown Phoenix, the Hanny's building was once home to Hanny's department store and its namesake restaurant. When the store opened in 1947, the *Arizona Times* heralded the building as "an architectural divergence for downtown Phoenix." The department store closed in 1986, and the city of Phoenix later leased the building as a training facility for firefighters. After a three-year restoration, the building recently reopened as Hanny's Restaurant.



HERB & DOROTHY MCLAUGHLIN COLLECTION, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



ROBERT MARKOW



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE PACKRAT & ZEPH'S GARAGE, SCOTTSDALE, 1948

[ABOVE] Today, downtown Scottsdale is a thriving community of galleries, nightlife and resorts. Brown Avenue has always been a center of retail activity, dating back to 1897, when J.L. Davis opened the town's first general store. In 1948, The Packrat shop, Zeph's service station and Chew's grocery store anchored retail shopping on Brown, north of Main Street. In the background of this photo is Our Lady of Perpetual Help Adobe Mission. Built by the local Mexican-American community in the early 1930s, it has recently been restored as a chapel of reflection for the community and tourists.

HOTEL GADSDEN, DOUGLAS, 1949

[BELOW] The historic Hotel Gadsden, built in 1907 in Douglas, was the premier accommodation and mercantile center of the copper-rich border town in 1949. Named for the Gadsden Purchase, it's a five-story hotel with a majestic lobby and 160 rooms that have hosted ranchers, miners and celebrities for the past century. The National Historic Site is one of the great hotels of Arizona, and travelers can still dine in the El Conquistador Dining Room, have a whiskey in the World Famous Saddle & Spur Tavern, and have breakfast with locals in the Cattleman's Coffee Shop.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SHARLOT HALL MUSEUM LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

GURLEY STREET, PRESCOTT, 1950

[ABOVE] With Thumb Butte in the distance, the corner of Gurley and Cortez streets has remained a welcoming entrance to downtown Prescott since the town was founded in 1864. The historic north side of Gurley, between Cortez and Montezuma, remains a center of commerce for the town and tourists. In 1950, the Eagle Drug Store — in the foreground of this photograph — stood at 102 W. Gurley. The pharmacy later moved, and today a bank resides in its location.

MAIN STREET, MESA, 1950

[BELOW] In 1950, Mesa's Main Street resembled that of many other suburban towns — it featured a drugstore, a shoe store, a medical office, an inn and a café or two. Established by Mormon pioneers in 1877, the once-sleepy farm town relied on Hohokam irrigation canals to guide water from the Salt River to its crops. The town's population was 17,000 in 1950, and Mesa now boasts more than 400,000 residents.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM



TOWN OF MARANA

MOBIL STATION, MARANA, 1950

[ABOVE] Travelers who stopped at Olin Waples' Mobil gas station — off State Route 84 in Marana

— during the 1950s would have been on a historic route that followed both the railroad tracks and old stage lines from Tucson to Casa Grande. From the 1920s to the present, Arizona has been

defined by its growth. Many of the state's major roads follow the same routes Native Americans and pioneers used to traverse the ever-changing and sometimes challenging geography of the Sonoran Desert.

FRED HARVEY HOTEL BILLBOARD, SELIGMAN, 1950

[BELOW] After entrepreneur Fred Harvey received the contract to manage food and lodging along the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway line in the

1870s, the Fred Harvey brand became synonymous with the best railroad food and accommodations in the nation. The hotel and restaurant chain — the first of its kind — adapted to the post-WWII boom in auto tourism and built motels and restaurants all along Route 66, which ran parallel to the Santa Fe Railway line in the Southwest. Billboards advertising affordable food and accommodations outside Seligman were a welcome sight to the weary traveler driving "the Mother Road" across Northern Arizona.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EL CONQUISTADOR HOTEL, TUCSON, CIRCA 1950

[ABOVE] For more than a century, Tucson has been a destination for tourists, health seekers and winter visitors. From 1928 to 1964, the El Conquistador Hotel in midtown Tucson was one of the city's most exclusive resorts, with 120 acres of luxurious accommodations. Architect Annie Graham Rockfellow, who contributed many of her designs to the historic landscape of Tucson, designed the hotel and its grounds in a California Mission style. Today, rebuilt in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains, the Hilton El Conquistador remains one of the finest resort destinations in the state.

CHEVRON STATION, CONGRESS, 1950

[BELOW] Historic Congress Junction, now known as Congress, was an important stopping point for travelers on State Route 89 from Wickenburg

to Prescott in 1950. For truck drivers traveling on the desert highway, the Chevron station was a welcome refuge after the switchbacks of Yarnell Hill. It also served as a last stop for travelers to check their radiators, oil or tires before making the

steep climb up the old White Spar Highway. Congress was a gold-mining town that endured from the 1880s to the 1930s, and the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway had a rail station 3 miles away at Congress Junction.



SHARLOT HALL MUSEUM LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AIRPLANE PARADE, SAFFORD, 1950

[ABOVE] An ERCO Ercoupe airplane parade, with wings removed, in Safford demonstrated the growing post-WWII

use of private airplanes as a favorite mode of travel across the wide expanses of the Southwest. The unique parade came right down Safford's Main Street, past Sears, Florsheim Shoes, Star Café, Crandall's Drug Store and

the Chuck Wagon Café. The Ercoupe, which was first built in the 1930s, was an American-designed-and-manufactured airplane with many innovations that made the aircraft safe, easy to fly and popular with pilots.

Today, the ERCO Ercoupe, which influenced small-plane engineering for decades, is a highly collectable aircraft.

ROUTE 66, KINGMAN, CIRCA 1950

[LEFT] Thanks to the popularity of Route 66, Kingman experienced an economic boom in the 1950s. It was a major stop for tourists, truckers and salesmen who traveled the "Mother Road" until the route was bypassed by Interstate 40. Some of the motels and diners that existed along Route 66 in the 1950s remain there today.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM

CENTRAL AVENUE, PHOENIX, CIRCA 1950S

[RIGHT] By the 1950s, downtown Phoenix had become a bustling urban center. This view — looking north — of Central Avenue and Washington Street shows First National Bank, the Lerner Shops and a Walgreens drugstore. The Westward Ho's broadcast towers loom in the background (see page 34). Today, the corner of Central and Washington is home to office buildings and eateries and is within walking distance of downtown event venues such as Chase Field, U.S. Airways Center and the Orpheum Theatre.



ROBERT MARKOW

IDLEWILD GROCERY, CAVE CREEK, CIRCA 1950S

[BELOW] Idlewild Grocery and Gas Station on Cave Creek Road in Cave Creek was the last

stop for boaters en route to the lakes northeast of Phoenix. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Cave Creek was a day trip from Central Phoenix up paved and

gravel roads. It was originally a small mining and ranching community dating to the 1870s, but the construction of Bartlett and Horseshoe dams, followed

by the development of dude ranches in the area, led to Cave Creek becoming a rustic retreat with a Wild West atmosphere of restaurants, bars and resorts.



HERB & DOROTHY MCLAUGHLIN COLLECTION, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



ROBERT MARKOW COLLECTION

MCDONALD'S, PHOENIX, CIRCA 1950S

[ABOVE] The second franchised McDonald's in the United States opened in Phoenix in 1953 — at Central Avenue and Indian School Road. It was the first location to use the now-famous golden-arches design. Later that year, the original McDonald's — owned by Dick and Mac McDonald in San Bernardino, California — rebuilt to incorporate the arches. Today, McDonald's are everywhere. In addition to the more than 50 restaurants in metro Phoenix alone, you'll find golden arches in 119 countries worldwide.

SHOW LOW, 1954

[BELOW] Founded in 1870, Show Low received its name when C.E. Cooley and Marion Clark decided there wasn't enough room for the both of them in the yet-to-be-named settlement. So, the two men sat down for a game of cards to determine who would stay and who would go. According to legend, Clark said, "If you can show low, you win." Cooley turned the two of clubs, thus giving the settlement its name. By 1954, Show Low had emerged as an important stop for travelers to Arizona's Rim Country and the White Mountains.



COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SNOW SKIERS, FLAGSTAFF, 1954

[LEFT] Arizona Snowbowl (not pictured) in Flagstaff is one of the state's three ski resorts. Opened originally in 1938 as a simple rope-tow from Hart Prairie, the ski area developed slowly. Between 1954 and 1962, Agassiz Lodge, the first two chairlifts and the main road were built, creating Northern Arizona's first major ski destination. Today, Arizona Snowbowl has 32 trails, four lifts, one conveyor for beginners and two lodges.

FRONTIER DAYS RODEO QUEENS, PRESCOTT, 1955

[BELOW] In the summer of 1955, the Queen's Court of the Frontier Days Rodeo lined up at the corner of Gurley and Montezuma streets for a portrait before the mile-high city's weeklong Fourth of July festivities. Prescott's Independence Day celebration is still known nationwide for its parade, festival on the courthouse square, nightly crowds on Whiskey Row and the World's Oldest Rodeo.



SHARLOT HALL MUSEUM LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

**SCOTTSDALE JAYCEE
RODEO GROUNDS,
SCOTTSDALE, 1955**

[RIGHT] Before the corner of Scottsdale and Camelback roads became a kind of mecca for approximately 12 million shoppers a year, it was the Scottsdale Jaycees rodeo ground for Parada del Sol, which began as the Sunshine Festival in 1954. The Jaycees added a rodeo to the nation's longest horse-drawn parade in 1956. A local rancher loaned them this undeveloped corner for the arena, until the site was sold at the end of the decade to develop Goldwater's Department Store and Scottsdale Fashion Square. Today, the Parada del Sol Parade and Rodeo is one of the marquee annual events in Scottsdale.



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**SCOTTSDALE COWBOY
SIGN, SCOTTSDALE, 1956**

[LEFT] In 1952, Scottsdale's Chamber of Commerce debuted the cowboy sign on the northeast corner of Scottsdale Road and Main Street. The colorful buckaroo became a symbol of Scottsdale's hospitality and representative of the city's motto: "The West's Most Western Town." Created by sign-maker Monte Flagg, the cowboy was adopted as the city's trademark. In 1956, 15 replicas were distributed across the city, welcoming and directing visitors to the growing art and restaurant district in Old Town Scottsdale.

**HUGHES AIRCRAFT
CO., TUCSON, 1957**

[RIGHT] More than 60 years ago, eccentric billionaire Howard Hughes selected Tucson as the best possible location to build his airplanes. By 1957, when the first computer was delivered to Hughes Aircraft Co., the factory had become one of the largest employers in the state. It seemed that Arizona's friendly business climate and unique landscape proved a big draw for the nation's leaders in the aerospace and computer industries. Although Raytheon now owns Hughes Aircraft, the company continues to be a major employer in Tucson, particularly in its missile division.



COURTESY OF BOB CLARK

**MARYVALE BILLBOARD,
PHOENIX, 1958**

[BELOW] In 1954, real estate developer John F. Long envisioned the town of Maryvale, which is named for his wife,

describing it as "a community that would provide homes for young families and a place for their recreation and employment and so forth — and their entertainment — all in one given area." By 1958, when this

billboard was photographed, Maryvale had become just that. It was the foundation of master-planned communities such as Fountain Hills that would later emerge across metropolitan Phoenix.



ROBERT MARKOW

FUTURAMA SHOWROOM, PHOENIX, 1958

[RIGHT] John F. Long built his first home for himself. Then he sold it and built another one. That trend continued until Long had become one of the biggest real-estate developers in Arizona. While Maryvale, one of his early communities, was booming (see page 61), Long continued to purchase property. So popular were his master-planned communities that people flocked to showrooms — like the one shown here — to choose flooring, cupboards, exterior styles and more. Boasting low prices, minimal down payments and a variety of customizable options, Long's communities became a symbol of growth in the decades following World War II.

LULU BELLE, SCOTTSDALE, CIRCA 1960s

[BOTTOM, LEFT] The Lulu Belle – Gay Nineties Cocktail Bar and Restaurant Scottsdale, located on East Main Street just off Scottsdale Road, was designed by Evelyn and Robert Foehl, the founders of the upscale Valley Ho. Originally the Saguaro Bar, Lulu Belle had a historic bar shipped in from San Francisco, creating a turn-of-the-century atmosphere that attracted celebrities, musicians and tourists. One famous couple, Robert Wagner and Natalie Wood, are said to have had their wedding dinner at Lulu Belle, cementing its legendary status as a Scottsdale celebrity watering hole.

LAKE POWELL, NEAR PAGE, CIRCA 1960s

[OPPOSITE PAGE, LEFT] It took Lake Powell 10 years to fill following the completion of Glen Canyon Dam. When it did, it became a water-recreation mecca. Eager boaters on the lake discovered intricate and beautiful canyons of sandstone; ancient, mysterious Pueblo ruins; and a new passage to Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Today, approximately 3 million people visit Lake Powell each year to take advantage of its countless recreation opportunities and miles and miles of transcendent cliffs and canyons.

FRANCISCO GRANDE HOTEL, CASA GRANDE, CIRCA 1960

[OPPOSITE PAGE, FAR RIGHT] The Francisco Grande Hotel and Golf Resort, developed by San Francisco Giants owner Horace Stoneham, opened in 1961. With its bat-shaped swimming pool and baseball-inspired décor, the resort appealed to fans, players and managers, who flocked to the area for spring training. Stoneham and Cleveland Indians owner Bill Veeck founded the Cactus League in 1947.



ROBERT MARKOW



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



FRANCISCO GRANDE HOTEL



ARIZONA HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

BILLY MOORE DAYS PARADE, AVONDALE, CIRCA 1960s

[ABOVE] When William “Billy” Moore raised a freight station on the western shore of the Agua Fria River, he called the site Coldwater. Decades later, the town was renamed as Avondale, and today, residents celebrate their founder with the annual Billy Moore Days Parade. In this photograph, which dates to the 1960s, Senator Barry Goldwater, Governor Paul Fannin and U.S. Representative John Rhodes travel the parade route in a 1958 Ford Fairlane.

PINK PONY, SCOTTSDALE, 1960

[BELOW] When the Baltimore Orioles began training in downtown Scottsdale in 1956, the Pink Pony restaurant became the unofficial local headquarters for major-leaguers and their fans. After purchasing the property from Ping Bell, owner Charlie Briley gave the restaurant its iconic name and transformed it into a steakhouse and saloon. The restaurant closed for a few years following Briley’s death, but reopened under new ownership in 2011.



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HOWDY DUETTES, HOTEL VALLEY HO, SCOTTSDALE, 1960

[RIGHT] The Valley Ho has been a symbol of Scottsdale’s hospitality industry for decades. In the 1950s, the chamber of commerce created the Howdy Duettes to be goodwill ambassadors for the city. For three decades, the Duettes helped greet visitors and conventioners, celebrate holidays and attend ribbon-cuttings of new resorts and restaurants. The Valley Ho, a national historic hotel, opened in 1956 as one of the first year-round resort hotels in Scottsdale. Conceptualized by hoteliers Robert and Evelyn Foehl, the iconic resort was designed by Edward L. Varney, a student of Frank Lloyd Wright.

KACHINA THEATER, SCOTTSDALE, 1960

[BELOW] In 1960, when the Kachina Theater opened in Scottsdale as the city’s first great movie palace, the theater boasted the only Cinerama screen in the area — six years before Harkins’ Ciné Capri in Phoenix offered Cinerama, Vista-Vision and Cinerama films for moviegoers. Owned by Harry Nace, the Kachina was eventually purchased by Harkins Theatres, before it was closed in 1989 for the construction of the Scottsdale Galleria. Next door to the theater was the Red Dog Saloon, a popular restaurant and disco.



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**ROMNEY SUN DANCER HOTEL,
PHOENIX, CIRCA 1960S**

[ABOVE] As automobile tourism boomed in the '50s and '60s, motels along Van Buren Street in Phoenix began competing for attention — each of them boasting lower prices, colder air, better food and bigger swimming pools. Some had trolleys and out-

door drive-up movies, while others played up garish Arabian, Tahitian or Wild West themes. The Romney Sun Dancer was no exception. Located at 803 E. Van Buren Street, just east of downtown Phoenix, the hotel was a study in bright colors and kitsch.



SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**SAFARI COFFEE SHOP,
SCOTTSDALE, CIRCA 1960S**

[LEFT] During the 1960s, the coffee shop at the Safari Hotel in Scottsdale was a popular meeting place, day or night. It was known for its Swedish pancakes and a menu that appealed to late-night revelers, as well as hotel guests who flocked to the restaurant for fare during normal mealtimes. When it opened in 1956, the Safari Hotel was billed as the first year-round resort in Scottsdale. It featured 108 air-conditioned rooms — a first for a region where most resorts were open only during the winter months. The hotel attracted movie stars, athletes and other celebrities.

**JOHN F. KENNEDY AND
JACQUELINE KENNEDY,
ARIZONA BILTMORE
RESORT, PHOENIX,
CIRCA 1960S**

[RIGHT, TOP] With its glamour, style and exclusivity, the Arizona Biltmore, known as “the Jewel of the Desert,” has attracted the world-famous since its opening in 1929. In fact, every U.S. president visiting Arizona has stayed at the hotel since Herbert Hoover. President John F. Kennedy and First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy were guests at the Biltmore in the early '60s, and stayed in the luxurious, 1,650-square-foot Frank Lloyd Wright Presidential Suite, which can accommodate up to 30 guests and includes a private balcony and gold bathroom fixtures.



ARIZONA BILTMORE RESORT

**SKY HARBOR AIRPORT
PARKING LOT, PHOENIX,
1961**

[RIGHT, BOTTOM] By 1961, Sky Harbor had become the largest airport in Arizona, thanks to the patronage of both American Airlines and TWA. In 1962, the airport opened Terminal 2, which is still in use today. Scenic Airways established the airport in 1928, but went bankrupt shortly thereafter. The city of Phoenix has owned Sky Harbor since 1935, and today it ranks as one of the 10 busiest airports in the nation, ushering through some 38.5 million passengers per year.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**AMERICAN AIRLINES JET,
SKY HARBOR AIRPORT,
PHOENIX, 1961**

[RIGHT, TOP] American Airlines is the oldest commercial airline to serve Phoenix, having begun passenger and mail service to Sky Harbor Airport in 1930. When this jet landed at the airport in 1961, it did so at Terminal 1, which was built in 1952 and served passengers until 1990, when it was demolished for airport improvements.



ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**GLEN CANYON DAM,
1962**

[RIGHT, BOTTOM] Construction of Glen Canyon Dam from 1956 to 1963 attracted supporters and detractors from across the country. They debated the importance of another dam on the upper Colorado River Basin for water storage and power generation. One of the last mega-dams built by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the 710-foot-high concrete edifice created Lake Powell, the second-largest man-made reservoir in the United States. Today, while the dam's necessity is still debated by environmentalists, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area is one of the most popular destinations for recreation in Arizona and the Southwest.



NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY, CLINE LIBRARY



GRAND CANYON MUSEUM COLLECTION

PHANTOM RANCH, GRAND CANYON, 1962

Phantom Ranch remains one of the most remote and exclusive outposts in the national park system. It is located at the bottom of Bright Angel Trail on the north side of the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon. In 1962, these visitors soaked in the cool spring waters of a swimming

pool that had been built by the CCC in 1935. Though the pool was closed in 1972 (and later removed), the ranch remains one of the most popular destinations at the Canyon. Visitors may stay in rustic Mary Jane Colter-designed cabins or in dormitories.



DATELAND

DATELAND CAFÉ, DATELAND, 1965

[LEFT, TOP] By the 1960s, Dateland Café had become a welcome sight for travelers cruising the long stretch of Interstate 8 between San Diego and Phoenix. The date orchard was planted behind the café during this era, leading to the creation of the date milkshakes that continue to be popular today. Although Dateland has evolved as an oasis, it hasn't always been so sophisticated. In the 1920s, drivers would cool off in the irrigation ponds nearby, and in the 1940s, General George Patton built two training camps in the area.

EL CON POST OFFICE, TUCSON, 1966

[LEFT, CENTER] New York City has its subways; Chicago its elevated trains; San Francisco its bridges. Arizona has its cars, malls and drive-through everything: carwashes, dry cleaners, dairies, liquor stores and taco shops, to name a few. In 1966, the first drive-through post office was established at the El Con Shopping Plaza in Tucson. The shopping center, named after the adjacent El Conquistador Hotel on East Broadway, was the first mall in Tucson.

ENCO GAS STATION, HACKBERRY, 1971

[LEFT, BOTTOM] The old Hackberry Grocery and Gas Station was a relic by 1971. It sat on a lonely stretch of Historic Route 66, bypassed by Interstate 40. Today, the gas pumps are long gone, but Hackberry General Store lives on, allowing visitors to reminisce about the Hackberry of old. A handful of miners from the now-shuttered Hackberry Mine built the town in 1874 near the only spring in the area — it flowed from beneath a hackberry tree.



POSTAL HISTORY FOUNDATION



HACKBERRY GENERAL STORE, JOHN PRITCHARD



CAMELBACK INN

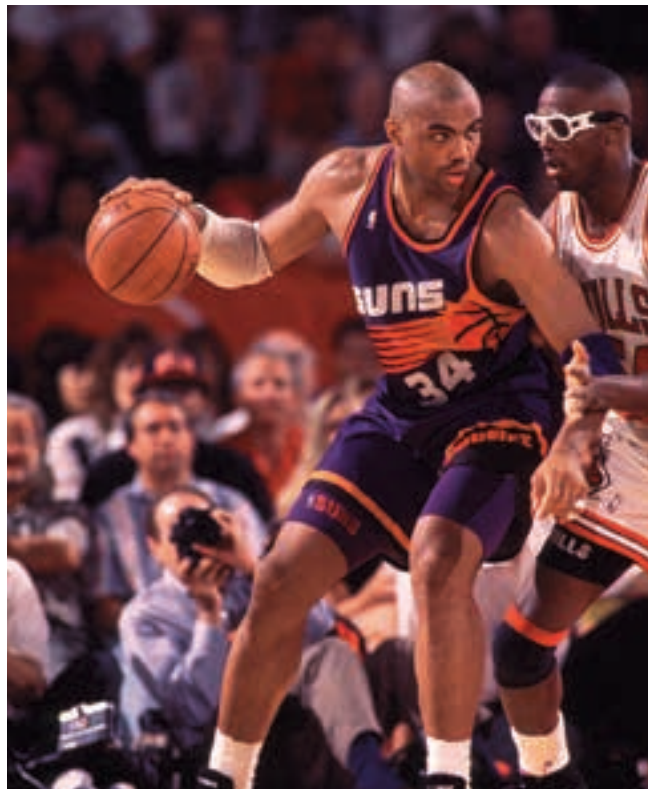
CAMELBACK INN, PARADISE VALLEY, 1974

When Jack Stewart arrived in Phoenix in 1931, he was looking for better health and a new career. Little did he know that five years later, he'd be the proprietor of the Camelback Inn. After partnering with John Lincoln and George Judson, Stewart built the resort on an undeveloped

parcel north of Camelback Road, near Mummy Mountain. Lincoln had purchased the land for \$4 per acre. In 1968, Stewart sold the inn to Marriott International. In 1974, as it does today, the resort operated under Stewart's motto: "In all the world, only one."



ARIZONA JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY



PHOENIX SUNS

POPE JOHN PAUL II, PHOENIX, 1987

[ABOVE] Pope John Paul II toured the United States in September 1987. His pastoral visit to Phoenix included a parade down Central Avenue in the "Popemobile"; a visit to St. Joseph's Hospital; a tour of St. Mary's Basilica and SS. Simon & Jude Cathedral; a meeting with Native Americans at Veterans Memorial Coliseum; and Mass at Sun Devil Stadium. His visit to the American Southwest was a historic first — John Paul II was the first Roman Catholic pontiff to visit the region since the arrival of the first Catholic missionaries in the 16th century.

NBA FINALS, PHOENIX, 1993

[LEFT] Thanks to players like Charles Barkley (pictured, left), Dan Majerle and Kevin Johnson, the Phoenix Suns made it to the NBA Finals in 1993. Unfortunately, the Suns lost to the Chicago Bulls — a team that included Michael Jordan, Scottie Pippen and Horace Grant (pictured, right) — in six games.

WORLD SERIES, PHOENIX, 2001

[RIGHT] When the Arizona Diamondbacks debuted at Bank One Ballpark (now Chase Field) in 1998, it seemed inconceivable that they'd win a World Series just a few years later. But that's exactly what happened. In 2001, the Diamondbacks defeated the storied New York Yankees in what many consider to be one of the greatest World Series ever played. Led by pitchers Randy Johnson and Curt Schilling (pictured here), the Diamondbacks won in seven games and became the fastest expansion team in major-league history to win the Commissioner's Trophy.

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN – PAT TILLMAN MEMORIAL BRIDGE, HOOVER DAM, 2010

[BELOW] The \$240 million Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge is the focal point of the massive Hoover Dam Bypass project, which was completed in late 2010. The bridge was named for former football star Pat Tillman, an Army Ranger who was killed in action, and former Nevada governor and Korean-War veteran Mike O'Callaghan. The bridge, which towers 900 feet above the Colorado River, features four lanes and replaces the winding two-lane portion of U.S. Route 93 that moved travelers between Arizona and Las Vegas for decades.



ARIZONA DIAMONDBACKS, JON WILLEY



JAMEY STILLINGS

WALLOW FIRE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, 2011

[RIGHT] Sparked by an unattended campfire on May 29, 2011, the Wallow Fire quickly grew to more than 530,000 acres, surpassing the 2002 Rodeo-Chediski Fire to become the largest wildfire in Arizona history. Fueled by wind, the fire charred large portions of the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests in the White Mountains and crossed the state line into New Mexico. By the time the fire was contained in July 2011, it had destroyed 32 homes and four businesses. Although a final analysis is still ongoing, officials predict that the total cost to contain the Wallow Fire will be approximately \$80 million.



JASON COIL, FOREST SERVICE

DUST STORM, PHOENIX, 2011

[BELOW] In 2011, the Phoenix metro area suffered some of its

most dramatic weather, from scorchingly hot days to record below-freezing temperatures and magnificently frightening monsoon storms that swept

through the desert basin. One such storm created this massive dust wall (sometimes called a haboob) on July 5. ■



MIKE OLBINSKI

THE PICTURE-PERFECT SETTING TO CELEBRATE ARIZONA'S CENTENNIAL



Mesa, c. 1912. Courtesy of the Arizona Museum of Natural History

For more than a century, Mesa has shared the Arizona experience with countless travelers and passersby. This town founded on the mesa has grown into one of the state's most in-demand destinations. Make it Mesa and you'll find a landscape that is unchanged but not uncharted. Happy birthday, Arizona!

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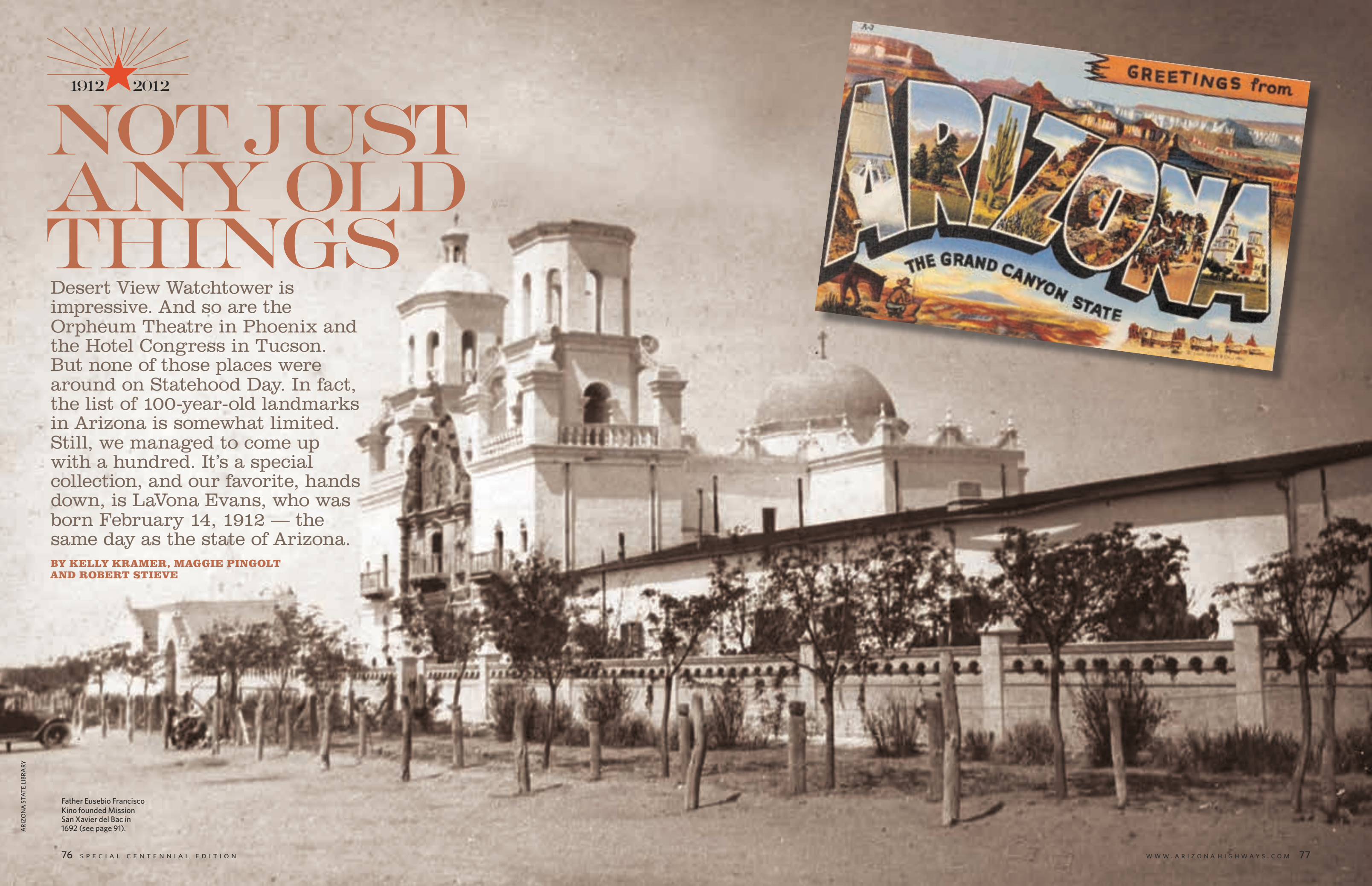
make it mesa



NOT JUST ANY OLD THINGS

Desert View Watchtower is impressive. And so are the Orpheum Theatre in Phoenix and the Hotel Congress in Tucson. But none of those places were around on Statehood Day. In fact, the list of 100-year-old landmarks in Arizona is somewhat limited. Still, we managed to come up with a hundred. It's a special collection, and our favorite, hands down, is LaVona Evans, who was born February 14, 1912 — the same day as the state of Arizona.

**BY KELLY KRAMER, MAGGIE PINGOLT
AND ROBERT STIEVE**



1.

LAVONA EVANS Thatcher

LaVona Evans pauses before a row of framed, black-and-white photographs hanging in the living room of her Thatcher home. She points to a picture of a family of six standing solemnly in front of a small brick house (opposite page). “I was born here, on the next street down,” she says. “I haven’t gone very far, have I?”

LaVona’s guests laugh. She may have settled a block from where she was born, but life has taken LaVona far — as far as Tonga, where she taught the queen to quilt. But for most of her life, LaVona has lived in Arizona, which seems fitting. On February 14, both LaVona and Arizona will turn 100.

LaVona grew up with the state and witnessed its history firsthand. She survived the TB epidemic of the early 1900s. Her father farmed the West Valley. As a young mother during the Depression, LaVona worked for a fledgling dairy operation called Shamrock. Like many others, she raised rabbits and vegetables during World War II. In the 1970s, hippies lived on land she owned near Redington. She has seen the explosion in the state’s population, and contributed to its growth more than a little.

That shared heritage extends even to LaVona’s name. The first three letters are the first three letters of Valentine, spelled backward, for the holiday celebrated on February 14. The last three letters come from Arizona. But the links between LaVona and Arizona go back even further.

LaVona descended from Mormon pioneers who settled the state. Her great-grandfather, Daniel Webster Jones, led the group that colonized Lehi, originally called Jonesville, which became Mesa. Her grandfather, Daniel P. Jones, was speaker of the Arizona House of Representatives in the 1920s. His wife gave birth to the first baby born in Lehi. That baby, Daniel Dudley Jones, was LaVona’s father.

“He taught school until he was 80 years old,” LaVona says of her father, moving on to a photograph of perfectly scripted letters that he drew on a chalkboard.

“He liked penmanship,” she says. “Penmanship and English.” But he taught everything: Spanish, calculus, agronomy. He taught Spencer W. Kimball, who became president of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. And he taught LaVona.

“Don’t ever have your parents for your schoolteachers,” she says. “They use you for an example.”

LaVona’s early years were hard. One of her earliest memories involves running to her mother while being chased by an older brother. Her mother was carrying a pan of boiling water and LaVona got badly burned. She remembers Dr. Platt arriving each day by horse and buggy to change the bandages.

“They named my younger brother Donald Platt,” she says.

LaVona Evans, who was born on Statehood Day, revisits her childhood home, pictured at right.



PAUL MARKOW
COURTESY OF LAVONA EVANS

When LaVona was 5, her mother died of a brain tumor. She and Donald went to live with their grandparents in Mesa. LaVona shared a bed with her aunt Laura, who contracted tuberculosis while at school in Tempe. Laura and three other siblings died from the disease. Somehow, LaVona never got it.

After her father remarried, LaVona rejoined her family. They moved frequently as her father chased teaching jobs from Chandler to Goodyear, where he grew fields of cantaloupes in the summer. They moved again, to Tucson, and, eventually, to Colorado.

Her father never returned to Arizona, but LaVona came back with an older brother at age 18. They settled in the

keep her in the hospital.

“But I bawled so,” she says. “He said, ‘If you have someone carry you in, I’ll let you go home.’”

She arrived just as her husband was being carried out. “He just looked at the baby and kissed me goodbye, and that’s the last I saw of him.”

It was in the midst of the Great Depression, but LaVona found work at a little operation called Shamrock Dairy.

“The owner, Mr. McClelland, was milking cows by hand,” LaVona recalls. “And [his wife] was going to work in the office.”

They hired LaVona to do housework, and let her bring her children. At Shamrock, LaVona met her second hus-



Mormon community of Binghamton, now part of Tucson, in the Catalina foothills. There, she met and married her first husband, Lavar Price.

Lavar and LaVona built a home on Chapel Street, just off of Fort Lowell Road, where LaVona delivered their first child. The windows hadn’t yet been installed and the house had no electricity. They couldn’t use a lamp because of the chloroform, so the baby was delivered by flashlight. Lavar buried the afterbirth in the backyard — he was so excited he put the shovel through his shoe.

Ten days after the birth of their second child, in “the stork’s nest” this time, Lavar died from a burst appendix. LaVona was still hemorrhaging, and the doctor wanted to

band, Quinton Hawkins. They added rooms onto the Binghamton house and had three more children. LaVona tended large gardens — flowers in front, vegetables in back. The girls helped in the house while the boys, active in 4H, tended cows, chickens, goats, horses and rabbits.

Quinton and LaVona were married 38 years when he died of lung cancer.

At 62, LaVona married Junius Evans, a man seven years younger. They moved to a remote area near Redington, in a house with no closets and boards for cupboards.

A colorful character, Junius flew a plane held together with baling wire, allowed a group of hippies to settle on their land and made pets of the javelinas, which, according

to LaVona, had the run of the house.

“They went around by the front porch and knew if they kept hitting on the screen door it would open just enough so they could get their legs in there and come on in,” LaVona recalls.

Junius drove the animals to town, where they’d follow him to the bank and the store.

“He was real interesting,” LaVona says.

Junius was a well driller and, in 1980, their church sent the couple on a two-year mission to Tonga.

“My husband was drilling a well for the king, and the queen was there,” LaVona recalls. “She asked [Junius] what his wife was doing, and he told her that I was home quilting. She came over and said she wanted to quilt.”

One of their projects was a wedding gift for Prince Charles and Lady Diana.

“She came to my house all the time, just like any neighbor,” LaVona recalls. “But she always had a lady-in-waiting with her.”

In 1986, Junius and LaVona built a house in Thatcher to be near LaVona’s three brothers and two daughters.

LaVona has lived there alone since Junius died in 1988. She grows tomatoes and cuts her own grass with an electric mower. A small back room holds toys for the great-grandkids. An easel displays her latest painting, and a frame holds the quilt she’s working on. Each week, she bakes a dozen loaves of bread. She also prepares meals for people she refers to as “the elderly.” Still active in her church, she’s been a visiting teacher — a kind of mentor to younger women — for 75 years.

She renewed her driver’s license not long ago and drives herself to Bashas’. She takes no medications and, aside from having her babies and a gallbladder operation, LaVona’s never been to the hospital. If she’s lost track of how many grandkids she has, she can be forgiven. Four years ago, her descendants totaled 137.

They gather on her birthday. Last year, the family played a game of *Jeopardy!* with categories such as “Early Years,” “Husbands” and “Tonga.”

As this article went to press, the family hadn’t finalized plans for this year. LaVona’s daughter, Louise, knew only one thing for sure: It would be very special.

— Kathy Montgomery

EDITOR’S NOTE: What follows are 99 other things that were around when Arizona was granted statehood. Most are on the National Register of Historic Places, and most are open to the public. Some, however, are not. Please respect the rights of private property owners.

2.

ADAMS SCHOOL

(a.k.a. Grace Court School)

800 W. Adams Street, Phoenix

Adams School was established in 1911 and was later named for its long-serving principal, Grace Court. The school closed in 1977, and, after a series of owners and renovations, now hosts office space for private companies. One of the original classrooms remains intact.

3.

ALMA WARD MEETING HOUSE
809 W. Main Street, Mesa

The Alma Ward Meeting House was once just that — a place of meeting for members of a Mormon ward in Mesa. Today, the structure serves as the Landmark Restaurant. The church was housed in what is now the dining room.

4.

ARIZONA PIONEERS’ HOME
300 S. McCormick Street, Prescott

Prescott’s Arizona Pioneers’ Home has always ministered to the elderly. Opened in 1911, it served as a hospital, as well as institutional housing. Today, it’s an assisted-living and skilled-care facility.

5.

ARIZONA RANCHO

Tovar & Apache streets, Holbrook

Arizona Rancho was constructed as a hotel in 1888 and has since gone through several incarnations — the Higgins House, the Brunswick Hotel and the Arizona Hotel, to name a few. Today, the building is vacant.



6.

ASHURST HOUSE

421 W. Aspen Avenue, Flagstaff

Before Henry J. Ashurst and his family moved in, brick-manufacturer-turned-judge J.C. Mulligan inhabited this now-private residence. It was built in 1890 and was once used by the U.S. Weather Bureau.

7.

BABBITT BROTHERS BUILDING

12 E. Aspen Avenue, Flagstaff

The Babbitt family built a two-story structure at the corner of Aspen Avenue and San Francisco Street in Flagstaff in 1889, and there opened Babbitt Brothers Trading Co. Today, the building houses Babbitt’s Backcountry Outfitters.

8.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY
5243 W. Glendale Avenue, Glendale

This site opened as a sugar-beet processing plant in 1906. It also served as a soy sauce processing plant during World War II. After many years of vacancy, the factory is now being renovated into a distillery.

9.

BISBEE WOMAN’S CLUB CLUBHOUSE
74 Quality Hill, Bisbee

This clubhouse was the first to be owned and occupied by a women’s organization in Arizona. The Bisbee Woman’s Club constructed the building in 1902, and continues to gather there today.

10.

BOOTHILL CEMETERY

State Route 80, Tombstone

Founded on a hill northwest of Tombstone in 1878, Boothill Cemetery is the final resting place of some of Arizona’s earliest pioneers, including Frank Bowles, Lester Moore and a saloon girl nicknamed “Margarita.” Today, the cemetery is open for tours.

11.

BORDEN MILK CO. CREAMERY & ICE FACTORY

1300 E. Eighth Street, Tempe

Opened in 1892 as an ice plant, this building eventually became a creamery and was known as the Tempe Creamery and the Pacific Creamery. The Borden Milk Co. purchased it in 1927, and today it houses Four Peaks Brewing Co.

12.

CAMERON SUSPENSION BRIDGE

U.S. Route 89, Cameron

This bridge (left) was built in 1911 as a response to flooding at Tanner Crossing, along the Mormon Honeymoon Trail. Today, the bridge is used to carry an oil pipeline.

13.

CAMP CRITTENDEN

State Route 82, Sonoita

Camp Crittenden was established in 1867 as a base from which to battle the Apaches. What’s left of Camp Crittenden is on private property, but history buffs may visit its historical marker, on the right side of State Route 82 (when traveling west), near Milepost 29.5.

14.

CARTWRIGHT SCHOOL

5833 W. Thomas Road, Phoenix

This site, established in 1884, has always been a school. Originally, classes took place in one room, but as the student population grew, administrators added a tent and, eventually, additional rooms. In 1924, an entirely new, more modern school was constructed.



PHOTO CREDITS: MOLLY J. SMITH; SHANE MCDERMOTT

15.

CASA GRANDE HOTEL

(a.k.a. Gould Hotel)

201 W. Main Avenue, Casa Grande

Before it was a hotel, this site, which dates to the 1890s, operated as a butcher shop and dry goods store. In the early 1900s, it was converted to a five-room hotel, and that's how William Gould purchased it in 1909. Today, the structure is vacant.

16.

CASTLE HOT SPRINGS RESORT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Castle Hot Springs Road,
Castle Hot Springs

This resort was opened in 1896 and has survived a series of owners, as well as a fire during the 1970s. Today, caretakers maintain the property, but it remains vacant.

17.

CITIZENS CEMETERY

815 E. Sheldon Street, Prescott

Prescott's Citizens Cemetery began with a gunshot. That is, Joel Woods was shot to death on June 2, 1864, and buried in "a beautiful ground just east of town." Today, the cemetery is open to the public from dawn to dusk.

18.

COCHISE HOTEL

U.S. Route 191, Cochise

Built in the 1880s, the Cochise Hotel operated for decades as a boarding house, post office, and bed and breakfast. Now, the Amerind Foundation operates the property as a museum, but is considering changing the property back into a hotel.



PHOTO CREDITS: MOLLY J. SMITH (2); COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM; GRAND CANYON MUSEUM COLLECTION



19.

COTTAGE HOTEL

First Street & Shoeny Avenue,
Seligman

This hotel, located along Historic Route 66, was built in 1912. Today, the Seligman Historical Society owns the property and operates a part-time museum therein. Society members hope to renovate the building for use as a visitors center and museum.

20.

DESERT LABORATORY

1675 W. Anklam Road, Tucson

The Carnegie Institution for Science established Desert Laboratory in 1903 to study the adaptation of plants to the desert. Today, the public may hike the trail leading up to the lab, which is located on Tumamoc Hill.

21.

DRAGON SPRINGS STAGE STOP

Dragoon

When the San Antonio and San Diego Mail Line first traversed Arizona to reach the Pacific coast in 1857, the route included a stop near Dragoon Springs. There, riders would change horses or mules. Today, the site is identified with a historic marker.

22.

DUQUESNE HOUSE

357 Duquesne Avenue, Patagonia

This historic adobe house was constructed in 1898 along Patagonia's original main street. Today, the house serves as a bed and breakfast for visitors to Southern Arizona's wine country.

23.

DURLIN HOTEL

Main Street, Oatman

Also known as the Oatman Hotel, the original Durlin Hotel was built in 1902 and reconstructed after a fire in 1924. It was renamed the Oatman Hotel in the late 1960s. Though overnight accommodations are no longer available, the hotel houses a bar-restaurant and a museum.

24.

EL TOVAR

Grand Canyon National Park

Opened in 1905, this iconic hotel sits on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. The hotel underwent a major renovation — one that totaled \$4.5 million — in 2004 and 2005, and remains open to park visitors today.



25.

EL TOVAR STABLES

Grand Canyon National Park

Since 1907, mules from El Tovar Stables have carried curious Grand Canyon-goers into the natural wonder. Although generations of mules and tourists have gone through the building, the structure itself remains mostly unchanged.

26.

ELKS BUILDING & THEATER

117 E. Gurley Street, Prescott

The Elks Building and Theater in Prescott opened on February 20, 1905, and has hosted performances ever since. The site underwent a major renovation in 2010.

27.

ELKS LODGE NO. 468

Fourth & Oak streets, Kingman

Built in 1903 and 1904, the Kingman Elks Lodge underwent a major renovation in 1913. Now, nearly 100 years after that renovation, the lodge is still used for club meetings and gatherings.

28.

EMPIRE RANCH Greaterville

The 22-room adobe-and-wood-frame Empire Ranch House dates to 1870. The ranch, part of the 42,000-acre Las Cienegas National Conservation Area, now hosts tours, trail rides and educational events.

29.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY

Old Douglas Road, Bisbee

Evergreen Cemetery, established in 1912, replaced the old City Park Cemetery in Brewery Gulch, when the Bisbee Town Council determined City Park might pose a hazard to the town's drinking-water supply. More than 10,000 people are interred in Evergreen.



“Even the thought of the Grand Canyon takes my breath away. I tell my friends who visit Phoenix that it's worth driving four hours to the Grand Canyon just to look at it for five minutes.”

**MISTY HYMAN, OLYMPIC
GOLD MEDALIST**

30.

FORT BOWIE

Off State Route 186, Bowie
The U.S. Army occupied Fort Bowie — site of the Bascom Affair and the Battle of Apache Pass — between 1862 and 1894. Today, the National Park Service preserves the fort as a National Historic Site.

31.

FORT LOWELL

2900 N. Craycroft Road, Tucson
California Volunteers established Fort Lowell in 1862, after recapturing the land that is now Fort Lowell Park from Texas Confederates. Seven years later, the fort was moved to its present location. Today, it houses a museum.

32.

FORT VERDE

125 E. Holloman Street, Camp Verde
Fort Verde, originally known as Camp Lincoln, was Major General George Crook's headquarters during his campaign in the Tonto Basin in the 1870s. Today, the site is home to Fort Verde State Historic Park.

33.

GADSDEN HOTEL

1046 G Avenue, Douglas
Douglas' Gadsden Hotel dates to 1907. The hotel was restored following a fire in February 1928, and reopened to the public in 1929. Today, the hotel features 160 rooms, a restaurant, and a coffee shop and bar.

34.

GOODWIN BUILDING

514 S. Mill Avenue, Tempe
Garfield Abram Goodwin constructed the Goodwin Curio Store in 1907. There, he sold Indian artifacts and crafts. Today, the site is owned by the city and rented by a retail clothing operation.



“My wife has taken me to quite a few mystical places in Arizona — most notably, Sedona and Patagonia. With her company and my guitar along, I always seem to get inspired musical ideas.”

NILS LOFGREN, MUSICIAN



35.

GRAND CANYON RAILROAD STATION

(a.k.a. Grand Canyon Depot) Grand Canyon National Park
Built in 1910 as a depot for trains visiting the Grand Canyon, this station is still operational. Though it doesn't receive trains every day, it's part of the Grand Canyon National Park Historic District. It's one of the only log depots left in the United States.

36.

HARDYVILLE CEMETERY

1776 State Route 95, Bullhead City
This cemetery near Bullhead City opened in 1864. Many early settlers are buried here, in what a placard describes as “the last vestige of the pioneer settlement of Hardyville.” Founded in 1864 by William H. Hardy, the town served as an important ferry crossing, steamboat landing, shipping point for area mines, and as the Mohave County seat from 1867 to 1872.

37.

HAYDEN FLOUR MILL

119 S. Mill Avenue, Tempe
Charles T. Hayden constructed the first mill at this site in 1874, and when it burned in 1890, he rebuilt it. That mill burned again in 1917, and J.C. Steele built the existing mill in 1918. The mill has been vacant for more than a decade, but the city of Tempe recently launched plans to revitalize the structure.

38.

HAYDEN HOUSE

(a.k.a. Monti's La Casa Vieja) 3 W. First Street, Tempe
This house was built in 1873 for Charles T. Hayden and his family. By 1889, the property was being used as a boarding house, and was later renovated for use as a teahouse and restaurant. Today, the house is better known as Monti's La Casa Vieja, a popular steakhouse.

39.

SAMUEL HILL HARDWARE CO. WAREHOUSE

154 S. Montezuma Street, Prescott
This building was constructed in 1903 to accommodate the storage needs of the Sam Hill Hardware Co. Today, the building houses Prescott College's Art Gallery at Sam Hill Warehouse.



PHOTO CREDITS: MOLLY J. SMITH (2); COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM (TWO-SIDED BROCHURE)



40.

HOPI HOUSE

Grand Canyon National Park
Designed by Mary Jane Colter and built in the Pueblo style in 1905, Hopi House served as a residence for many of the Hopi workers who helped build it. Today, it operates as the largest gift shop at the Grand Canyon.

41.

HOTEL ST. MICHAEL

205 W. Gurley Street, Prescott
Hotel St. Michael opened on June 1, 1901, offering “gracious accommodations,” according to the property's historic marker. The hotel still operates today, and is considered a cornerstone of Whiskey Row.

42.

HUBBELL TRADING POST

State Route 264, Ganado
John Lorenzo Hubbell purchased existing primitive buildings here in 1878 and expanded them into a trading post in 1883. Today, the trading post is operated by the National Park Service.

43.

JACOB LAKE RANGER STATION

Kaibab National Forest, Jacob Lake
Built in 1910, this building was used by rangers who worked in the Kaibab National Forest. The station is no longer operational.

44.

KANNALLY RANCH

Center for Environmental Education, Oracle State Park
The ranch lands surrounding this property were purchased in 1903, but the home here wasn't built until 1929. Today, the house contains the gift shop and visitors center for Oracle State Park, which is currently closed due to budget cuts.

45.

KENTUCKY CAMP HISTORIC DISTRICT

Sonoita
This camp was built in 1904 as the headquarters for the Santa Rita Water and Mining Co., but the mine ceased operation following the death of the company's chief engineer. The property then became a cattle ranch and mining operation again, before the Coronado National Forest acquired it in 1989. Now, the camp hosts tours and volunteer opportunities for preservation.

46.

KIRKLAND STORE

8985 Iron Springs Road, Kirkland
This site, which has also housed the Haselfeld Store and the Kirkland Hotel, was built in 1863. It underwent a major renovation in 1923, and now operates as the Kirkland Bar & Steakhouse.

47.

LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE

219 N. Fourth Street, Kingman
The Little Red School was built in 1896 and operated as such for students in first through eighth grades until 1928. When the students moved to a new school, civic and religious organizations moved into the building, along with the chamber of commerce and the library. Today, it houses the Kingman Municipal Court.

48.

LOS BURROS RANGER STATION

Forest Road 20, McNary

Built in 1909 or 1910, the station was occupied by rangers who worked in the surrounding national forest. The site is abandoned today, but an old barn and a corral are still standing.

49.

MANNING CABIN

Saguaro National Park, Tucson

One-time Tucson Mayor Levi Manning constructed this home, which is located within Saguaro National Park, in 1905. Except for a brief period in the mid-20th century, the cabin has housed fire guards, researchers and park rangers.

50.

LEVI H. MANNING HOUSE

9 W. Paseo Redondo, Tucson

After successful careers in journalism, surveying and managing Tucson's Ice and Electric Co., Levi Howell Manning — who at one time served as the city's mayor — built this 12,000-square-foot home in 1907. Today, it's used for special events, weddings and banquets.

51.

MEXICAN CONSULATE

129 W. Fourth Street, Yuma

Yuma's Mexican Consulate was built in 1892, but has been out of use and in total disrepair since a fire occurred more than 50 years ago. In its prime, it was used to facilitate relations between Arizonans and their neighbors to the south.



52.

BENJAMIN B. MOEUR HOUSE

34 E. Seventh Street, Tempe

Purchased by Dr. Benjamin Moeur in 1896, the Moeur House was expanded over the years, and in 1912, it received an additional facelift, bringing it into the Neo-Colonial Revival style that was popular at the time. Today, the home is occupied by the Tempe Community Council.

53.

MONTANA HOTEL

Jerome

The 200-room Montana Hotel opened in 1900 and burned in 1915. It was never rebuilt, but visitors can still see the building's foundation.

54.

MOUNT CARMEL

(a.k.a. St. Mary's Church)

2121 S. Rural Road, Tempe

When it opened its doors in 1903, St. Mary's Church served as a Catholic parish for the people of Tempe. It continues as such today.

55.

NAVAJO COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Courthouse Square, Holbrook

The Navajo County Courthouse was built in 1898 for \$15,000 and included a \$3,000 jail. Today, courthouse judges still hear minor cases, but the building is primarily used as a museum.

56.

NORTHERN ARIZONA NORMAL SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff

In 1899, 23 students became the inaugural class at Northern Arizona Normal School. Today, the buildings they occupied are part of Northern Arizona University.



“I love everything about Tucson, whether it's the warm weather or the beautiful mountains. When you associate a place with home, it's always very special.”

KERRI STRUG, OLYMPIC GOLD MEDALIST



57.

JOHN H. NORTON AND CO. STORE

(a.k.a. The Willcox Commercial)

180 N. Railroad Avenue, Willcox

Built as a dry goods store in 1880, this landmark was named to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. It continues operations today as the Willcox Commercial.

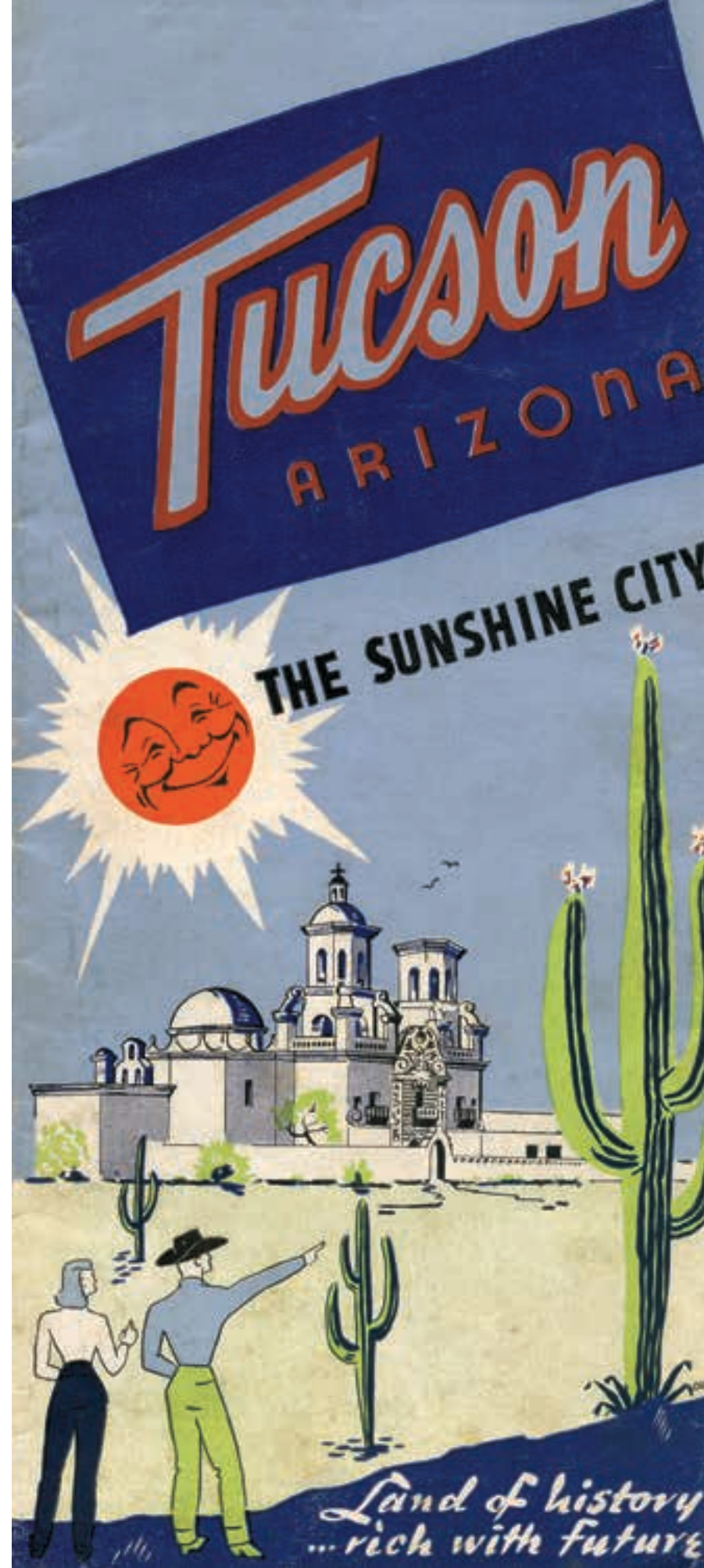
58.

OLD BARBER SHOP

68 N. Frontier Street, Wickenburg

Wickenburg's Old Barber Shop first raised its pole in 1910. Today, it's occupied by a far different type of establishment — a ladies boutique by the name of Susanne & Co.

PHOTO CREDITS: ISTOCK; MOLLY J. SMITH (2); COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY; VINTAGEPHOTO.COM



59.

OLD BRICK POST OFFICE

144 N. Frontier Street, Wickenburg

Wickenburg's first post office was established in 1865, with B.F. Powell serving as postmaster. Two brick buildings were used for the post office along Frontier Street. One was located where a drycleaner currently is, and the other, circa 1908, was housed on the south side of the old Vernetta Hotel, in what is now the Hassayampa Building.

60.

OLD GOVERNOR'S MANSION

415 W. Gurley Street, Prescott

Prescott's Old Governor's Mansion, which historian Sharlot Hall dubbed "Arizona's Mount Vernon," was built in 1864 and housed Territorial Governor John Goodwin and Secretary Richard McCormick. Today, the mansion houses the Sharlot Hall Museum.

61.

OLD MAIN

Arizona State University, Tempe

Old Main was dedicated on February 4, 1898, and was the first building in Tempe to be wired for electricity. Today, the building is a gathering place for alumni of Arizona State University.

62.

OLD MAIN

University of Arizona, Tucson

The University of Arizona's Old Main was built in 1891. It's now used as offices for the university's dean of students and career-services representatives.



63.

PALACE SALOON
120 S. Montezuma Street,
Prescott

Originally built in 1877, the Palace Saloon (pictured above) was the go-to destination at the turn of the 20th century. Today, the saloon is still kicking, thanks to owners Dave and Marilyn Michelson, who have restored it to its original appearance.

64.

PEARCE GENERAL STORE
Ghost Town & Pearce roads,
Pearce

Pearce's General Store opened in 1896 and was converted to a museum when the store closed. Now, the building is open once a year for tours — during Old Pearce Heritage Days, which takes place the weekend after Thanksgiving.

65.

PENDLEY HOMESTEAD
(a.k.a. Slide Rock State Park)
State Route 89A,
Oak Creek Canyon

Frank L. Pendley purchased this land in 1910 as part of the Homestead Act. Today, Slide Rock State Park occupies the 43-acre former apple farm. Pendley is credited with establishing the irrigation system that still exists in the park.

66.

PHELPS DODGE GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING

Copper Queen Plaza, Bisbee
From 1896 to 1961, this building housed the headquarters of the Phelps Dodge Mining Co. Now, it's home to the Bisbee Mining & Historical Museum.

67.

PHOENIX CARNEGIE LIBRARY AND LIBRARY PARK
1101 W. Washington Street,
Phoenix

The Phoenix Carnegie Library was built in 1908 and existed as the Phoenix Public Library for more than 40 years. It became a recreational facility and social-service center in 1954. The building was shuttered because of safety concerns in 2001, but may soon host the State Library's archives.



“I miss Arizona’s sunsets, the smell of the desert and the smell before it rains. You can have a clear sky, but know that it’s going to rain because of that smell and something electric in the air.”

LYNDA CARTER, “WONDER WOMAN”

68.

PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL HISTORIC DISTRICT
300 E. Indian School Road,
Phoenix

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the federal government constructed a series of boarding schools designed to integrate Indians into urban educational systems. Phoenix Indian School was one of them. It opened in 1891 and closed in 1990. After more than a decade of vacancy, Steele Indian School Park opened at the site in 2001.

69.

PINEDALE SCHOOL BELL
1300 Pinedale Road, Pinedale

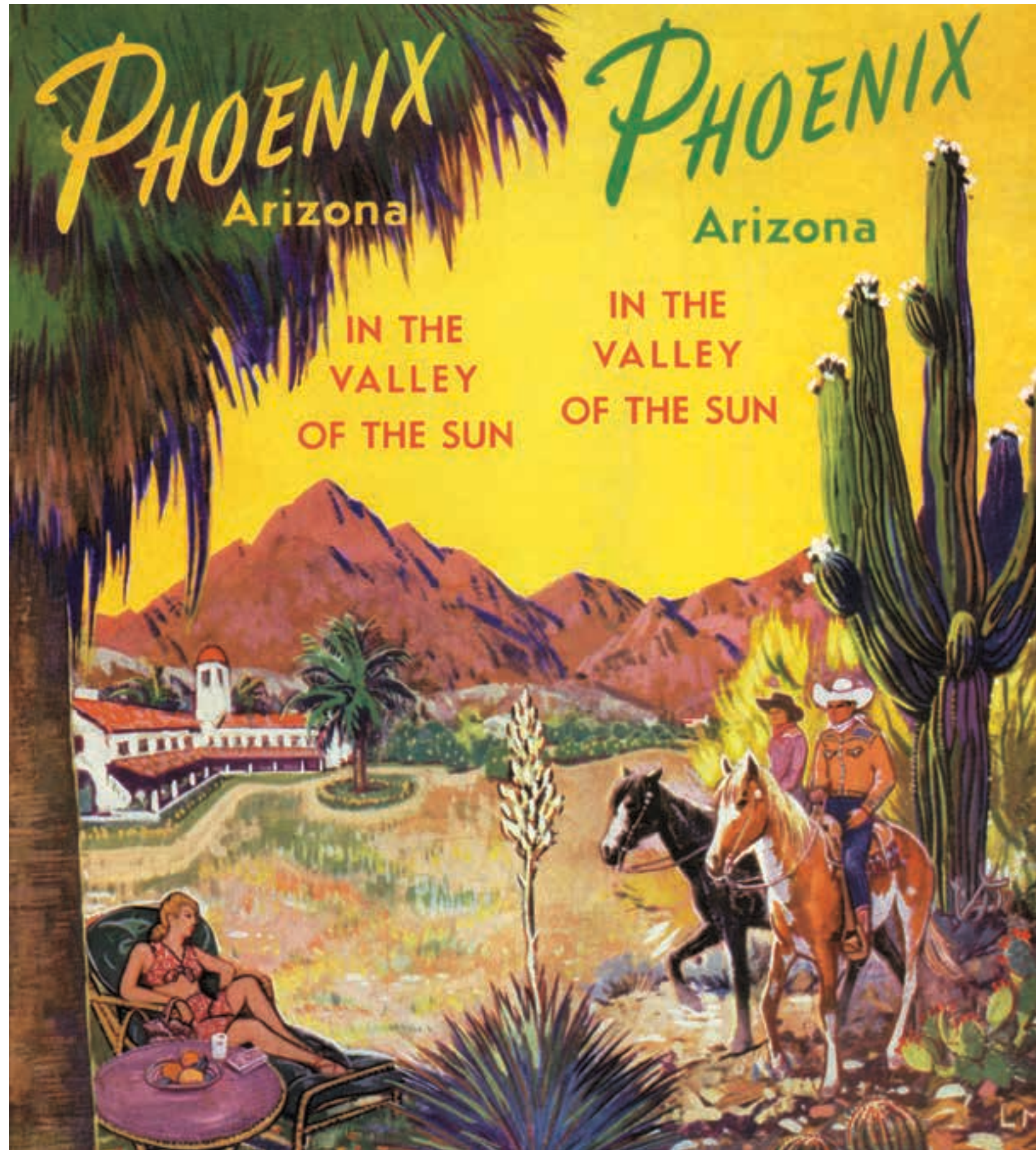
The Pinedale School bell first rang in 1892 and later survived two moves. Though heavy snows destroyed the school in 1967, the bell remained intact. Today, it is identified by a historical marker along Pinedale Road.

70.

PIONEER & MILITARY MEMORIAL PARK

15th & Jefferson avenues, Phoenix
This site was developed in 1884 as a final resting place for some of Phoenix's earliest pioneers, including its first mayor, John T. Alsap, and “Lost Dutchman” Jacob Waltz. Today, the park is open to the public by appointment.

PHOTO CREDITS: MARK LIPCZYNSKI; MOLLY J. SMITH; COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM (TWO-SIDED BROCHURE)





★
“Hike from Patagonia to the top of Mount Wrightson. If you go in spring, you’ll meet the swallows and ladybugs up there. At the top, the views of the deserts, mountains, plains and sky are mesmerizing.”

**ROGER CLYNE,
MUSICIAN**

71.

**PIPE SPRING
NATIONAL MONUMENT**

State Route 389, Moccasin
Mormon pioneer Jacob Hamblin (for whom Jacob Lake is named) discovered Pipe Spring in 1858. A fort was raised in 1872, and water from the spring was used to supply the fort and ranches in the area. Today, the national monument commemorates pioneer life with a museum and the Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians Visitor Center.

72.

PRESCOTT PUBLIC LIBRARY

125 E. Gurley Street, Prescott
Built in 1903, the Prescott Public Library on Gurley Street, known as the Carnegie Library, served as a repository for thousands of books. Though the library, also known as “Prescott’s Living Room,” is now located on Goodwin Street, the original building is being used for private offices.

73.

RIORDAN ESTATE

(a.k.a. Riordan Mansion, Kinlichí Knoll)
2 Kinlichí Knoll, Flagstaff
Built in 1904, Riordan Mansion was designed by Charles Whittlesey, who also designed the Grand Canyon’s El Tovar (see No. 24). The property includes two almost identical homes that housed brothers Michael and Timothy Riordan and their families. The property is now a state historic park.



PHOTO CREDITS: COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY, VINTAGEPHOTO.COM (2); MOLLY J. SMITH

74.

RONSTADT HOUSE

**144 E. University Boulevard,
Tucson**

Built in 1899, this site, also known as “The Big Blue House,” was purchased by Joseph M. “Pepe” Ronstadt in 1914. Today, the home is used as the Big Blue House B&B.

75.

ROOSEVELT DAM

State Route 88

Construction on Theodore Roosevelt Dam began in 1903 in an effort to control the Salt River and gather its water for irrigation. The dam’s namesake, Theodore Roosevelt, dedicated the structure in March 1911, and the dam underwent a major modification project from 1989 to 1996. The dam forms Theodore Roosevelt Lake, which features approximately 128 miles of shoreline.

76.

SAHUARO RANCH

9802 N. 59th Avenue, Glendale

Built in 1886, Sahuaro Ranch was a model of modern (at the time) architecture. The ranch housed one of the first olive and orange orchards in the state. Today, it is preserved by the city of Glendale.

77.

SAN XAVIER DEL BAC

Mission Road, South of Tucson

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino founded Mission San Xavier in 1692, and construction of the current church was completed in 1797. Known as the “White Dove of the Desert,” the mission remains open to visitors and Catholic parishioners.

78.

SANTA FE RAILWAY DEPOT

**216 N. Frontier Street,
Wickenburg**

This hub for the Santa Fe Railway was built in 1895 and is now used to house the Wickenburg Chamber of Commerce.

PREMIUM LIST

**TENTH ARIZONA ANNUAL
STATE FAIR**



PROGRAM OF EVENTS



“Is there any natural wonder that’s more gorgeous than Sedona? And when monsoon storms fire up above those red rocks ... the combination is breathtaking.”

SAMANTHA MOHR, THE WEATHER CHANNEL



79. SCHOOLHOUSE AT TRUXTON CANYON TRAINING SCHOOL

State Route 66, Valentine
Completed in 1903 as a boarding school for Indian children, this site is owned by the Hualapai Indian Tribe, which is seeking funds for the building’s rehabilitation.

80. SCOTTSDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (a.k.a. the Little Red Schoolhouse)

7333 E. Scottsdale Mall, Scottsdale
Scottsdale’s Little Red Schoolhouse was built following a \$5,000 bond election in 1909. Eventually, it housed the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce, and is now the site of the Scottsdale Historical Museum.

81. THE SECOND PINAL COUNTY COURTHOUSE

135 N. Pinal Street, Pinal & 12th streets, Florence
This courthouse opened on February 2, 1891, and has been vacant since 2005. The city of Florence is fundraising in the hopes of restoring the courthouse and converting it to a visitors center.

82. SIERRA BONITA RANCH

Willcox
Established by Colonel Henry Hooker in 1872, Sierra Bonita has the distinction of being the first permanent American cattle ranch in Arizona. Today, the ranch is private property.

83. SISTERS OF MERCY HOSPITAL

Prescott College, Prescott
The Sisters of Mercy opened their hospital in Prescott in 1897, adding to the property in small stages throughout the early 20th century. Now, the hospital is on the grounds of Prescott College, and the hospital convent serves as the college’s chapel.

84. SIXTH AVENUE HOTEL (a.k.a. Windsor Hotel)

546 W. Adams Street, Phoenix
Built in 1893, this site has primarily been a hotel, though it’s experienced a few name changes — from the Sixth Avenue Hotel to the Windsor Hotel to the New Windsor Hotel. Today, it serves as low-income housing for the elderly.

85. SNOWFLAKE STAKE ACADEMY BUILDING

Bullard & Hulet avenues, Snowflake
Snowflake Stake Academy was founded in 1888 as an educational institution for pioneer students who wished to advance beyond eighth grade. The town of Snowflake acquired the property in 2001, and plans are under way to restore the building.

86. SOUTHERN PACIFIC FREIGHT DEPOT

400 Block of Main Street, Yuma
Built in 1888, this depot ushered gold miners, cattle ranchers and gold seekers on their way west. Despite the efforts of preservationists, the depot has not been renovated.



PHOTO CREDITS: MOLLY J. SMITH; COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY; VINTAGEPHOTO.COM (2)



87. ST. MARY’S BASILICA

231 N. Third Street, Phoenix
This downtown Phoenix church was established on June 24, 1881, as the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It continues to operate as a Catholic parish.

88. ST. MARY’S HOSPITAL

1601 W. St. Mary’s Road, Tucson
Established by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1880, St. Mary’s began as a 12-bed hospital. It remains a hospital today, and is one of the crown jewels of Carondelet Health Networks properties, with more than 400 beds.

89. ST. MICHAELS MISSION

State Route 264, Window Rock
The original friary and church was built in 1898; the nearby school was founded in 1902 by Mother Katharine Drexel. Today, the mission is home to a museum and the Mary Mother of Mankind Church.

90. STEINEGGER LODGING HOUSE

27 E. Monroe Street, Phoenix
The Steinegger Lodging House opened in Phoenix in 1889. Later, it was known as the Alamo Hotel, St. Francis Hotel and the Golden West Hotel. It’s vacant today.

91. STINSON-FLAKE HOUSE

Freeman Avenue & Stinson Street, Snowflake
Mormon pioneer James Stinson constructed this home in 1873 and turned it over to William Jordan Flake in 1878. Today, the home is the site of the Stinson Pioneer Museum.

92. STRAWBERRY SCHOOLHOUSE

9318 Fossil Creek Road, Strawberry
Strawberry Schoolhouse, which is the oldest remaining school in Arizona, served students of Pine and Strawberry from 1884 through June 1916. Today, the school is open for tours Friday through Monday.

93.

TANQUE VERDE GUEST RANCH

14301 E. Speedway Boulevard,
Tucson

This ranch was built in 1868, but grew famous in 1908, when Jim Converse began inviting traveling ranchers to stop and stay awhile. Now a guest ranch, the property offers a cowboy experience for city slickers.

94.

TEMPE DEPOT

Third Street & Railroad Avenue,
Tempe

This building served as Tempe's railroad depot in 1908. It burned in 1923, but was reconstructed in 1924. Today, Macayo's Depot Cantina — a Mexican-food restaurant — occupies the space.



“The desert looks barren to most people, but part of its beauty is morning — the sunrise — and then, later, the sunsets. Spring and fall are magnificent.”

CLIVE CUSSLER, AUTHOR



95.

TOMBSTONE COURTHOUSE

219 E. Toughnut, Tombstone

Tombstone's courthouse opened in 1882 to administer justice in the rugged Old West town. Today, the property houses the Tombstone Courthouse State Historic Park.

96.

TUBA TRADING POST

Main & Moenave streets,
Tuba City

Since 1906, the Tuba Trading Post has offered Indian crafts, jewelry and pottery to visitors to the Navajo Indian Reservation.

97.

UNITED VERDE MINE

County Road, Jerome

Jerome's United Verde Copper Mine opened in 1882 and was owned by Territorial governor Frederick Tritle. When copper prices dwindled, the mine closed. Today, it's owned by Freeport McMoRan, but isn't in use.

98.

WEATHERFORD HOTEL

23 N. Leroux Street,
Flagstaff

The Weatherford Hotel opened in downtown Flagstaff in 1900 and still operates as a hotel today. It's also the site of the city's annual New Year's Eve Pine Cone Drop.

99.

YUMA CROSSING

Colorado River, Yuma

Marked by two huge granite formations near the banks of the Colorado River, this site has marked a way to cross the river since long before Yuma was developed.

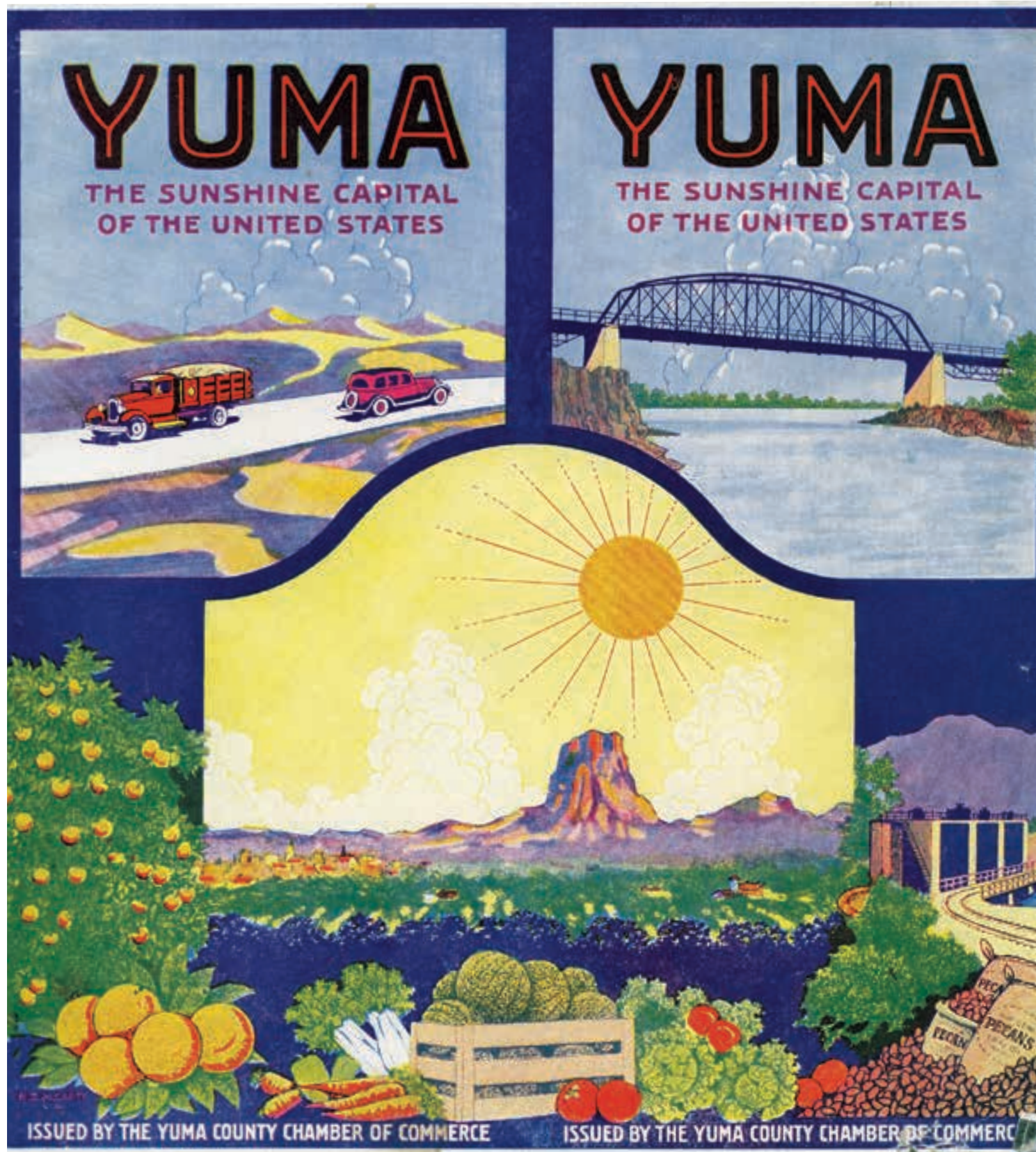
100.

YUMA TERRITORIAL PRISON

1 N. Prison Hill Road,
Yuma

More than 3,069 men and women did time in Yuma Territorial Prison (pictured above) between 1876 and 1909. Today, people voluntarily visit the state historic park. ■

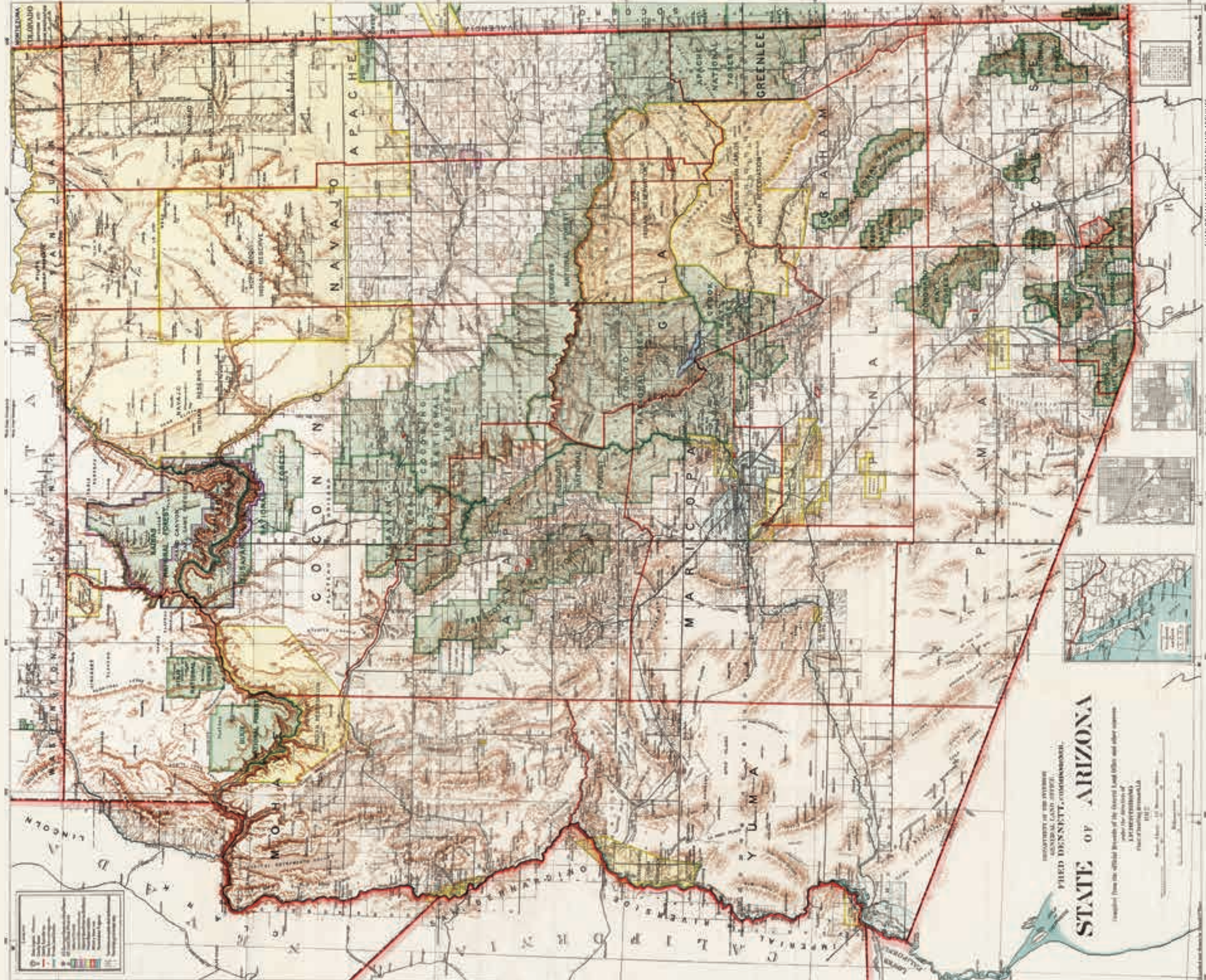
PHOTO CREDITS: MOLLY J. SMITH; ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY; COLLECTION OF JEREMY ROWE VINTAGE PHOTOGRAPHY; VINTAGEPHOTO.COM (TWO-SIDED BROCHURE)





19122012

ARIZONA 1912



EDITOR'S NOTE: Even if you're not intrigued by old maps, this one is worth a closer look. In particular, check out some of the details, including the absence of Lake Powell and the existence of now-nonexistent national forests (Dixie, Crook, Tusayan and Zuni). Of course, to see anything, you'll probably need a magnifying glass — although we flipped the map sideways, the type is still hard to read. If you don't have a magnifying glass, you can view this map on our website (www.arizonahighways.com). When you get there, take advantage of the zoom feature.

